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# THE AMERICAN

*JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.*

VOL. XX.—No. 523.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1890.

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“THE INDEPENDENTS ARE WITH US!”

(ILLUSTRATION REPRODUCED FROM *The Press*, PHILADELPHIA, ISSUE OF JUNE 26, 1890, DEPICTING A DELAMATER TRICK AT THE REPUBLICAN (QUAY) CONVENTION AT HARRISBURG, THE PRECEDING DAY. THE SATISFACTION OF THE “ROOSTER” POLITICIAN, WITH THE THEORY THAT “THE INDEPENDENTS” HAD JOINED HIM, IS WELL EXPRESSED, AND IS WORTH A FRESH STUDY.)

BUT ARE THEY, MR. ANDREWS?

# THE AMERICAN.

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for May last contained the Bible in the Schools case, where a Western Court pronounced the reading of the Bible without comment, to be unconstitutional. The case is prefaced by a review of the relations of Christianity to the unwritten law; while appended to the case is a discussion of the other cases in which the reading of the Bible in the Schools has been before the various Courts of the Union. The June number contains an interesting article on the right of the Federal Courts to punish offenders against the ballot box at a Congressional election. This timely article is to be followed by another on the right of Congress to regulate the elections. In the July number, the Original Package case appears with legal discussion, in historical order, whereby many popular impressions are seen to be groundless. Single copies, fifty cents each; annual subscription, five dollars. The volume begins with January; the back numbers can be furnished, though the subscription may begin at any time.

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# THE AMERICAN.

VOL. XX.—No. 523.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1890.

PRICE, 6 CENTS

## DELAMATER MEANS QUAY.

### THE CANDIDATE.

For Governor of Pennsylvania, GEORGE W. DELAMATER.

### THE PLATFORM.

"For the chairman of our National Committee, M. S. Quay, we feel a lasting sense of gratitude for his matchless services in the last Presidential campaign. As a citizen, a member of the General Assembly, as Secretary of the Commonwealth, under two successive administrations, as State Treasurer by the overwhelming suffrage of his fellow-citizens, and as Senator of the United States, *he has won and retains our respect and confidence.*"

### REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

MR. QUAY has given keen delight to the Democratic press by his resolution offered in the Senate, Tuesday, to lay aside the Elections bill, pass the Tariff and some routine measures, and adjourn. The resolution has been referred to the Committee on Rules, and will be considered (perhaps before these lines are read), in a caucus of the Republican Senators. It would be rash, now, to say what decision the caucus will come to, and therefore we omit speculation. It is evident, of course, that Mr. Quay has interposed his ideas and plans with little regard to Republican consistency, to say nothing of Republican principle. But this is thoroughly characteristic. His votes, like his acts, have no honest reference to either. In the present situation he has very appropriately conferred and negotiated with Senator Gorman, and not with Senator Sherman or Senator Hoar. He has been seldom in his seat, he has shared none of the responsibility, much less the thought and labor of legislation, but he is quite ready to step in and thrust aside older and immeasurably superior men, if there is a personal advantage to be gained. We may presume that his Republican colleagues generally have come to understand this very perfectly, but if not they will hardly lack comprehension of the fact hereafter. This extraordinary person whom the State of Pennsylvania has inflicted upon the Senate of the United States, is simply a gambler in public affairs. He is quite ready to play into the hands of the Democratic party whenever it will serve his purpose. The affiliations of corrupt politics have little regard to the principles that divide parties.

The simple and obvious truth is that if the Republicans of the Senate, with twelve majority, cannot pass the Tariff bill without having a contract made by Mr. Quay with Mr. Gorman, involving the abandonment of other measures to which the party is committed equally with the Tariff, then the Senate Republicans are even more demoralized than the country had supposed.

THE Democrats of the Senate have been counting with confidence on the vote and influence of Senator Edmunds to prevent any change in the rules which would facilitate action and put an end to their dilatory proceedings. The Vermont Senator is sincerely attached to the senatorial tradition which enables debates to continue until both sides have been heard to the fullest extent. But he seems to have had no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that that tradition is seriously imperilled when the majority employ the liberty it secures them not to discuss but to obstruct. So he has offered a resolution that those Senators who offer support or oppose amendments to the pending bill shall be limited to five minutes. The astonishment of the minority was considerable; but as the final vote on the Tariff bill could not be reached within three months at the present rate of procedure, the time has arrived at which patience ceases to be a virtue. Senatorial traditions are very well; but the business Congress was elected to do is of much greater importance, as the most conservative members

of the majority have come to see. As the Iron Duke said, "the Queen's government must go on." That overrides all lesser considerations.

The Democratic tactics have been to offer amendment after amendment even to clauses which coincide with the Mills bill, and to insist on a quorum and a division for each. After a series of squabbles over these, it is found that some orator on their side has "got his wind again," and is ready to declaim on the general iniquity of the Tariff system, with hardly a reference to the amendment pending. In any properly regulated body he would be called to order by the Chair, and if he persisted would be declared to have lost his right to the floor. But "senatorial courtesy" transcends all rules of parliamentary procedure, and he is allowed to ramble on until his tirade has exhausted his supply of the dictionary, when he resumes his seat and the squabble is begun over again. Senator Vest declares this attack is to be continued on every provision of the Tariff, not excepting the Silk schedule which Mr. Mills left untouched. It was plainly implied in his speech that this was not with any expectation of altering the bill, but in the hope of defeating it by delay.

IN the course of the Tariff debate Senator Butler of South Carolina endeavored to defeat the proposal to raise the duty on steel-ties for fastening cotton-bales by arguments drawn from current prices. He insisted that as American ties now sell for \$1.25 a bundle of thirty, weighing fifty pounds, and as the English are worth \$1.26½ under the present duty, there can be no reason for an increase of the duty. This is a fresh repetition of a gross fallacy which the Free Traders have been using for months past. It is "heads I win, tails you lose" with them, every time. If an article be dearer in America than it is in England, the home manufacturer deserves no protection; if it be not, it needs none. It is quite true that at this minute nearly every article in the metal schedule is cheaper in America than in England. It is equally true that within two years English prices will have fallen so much below the present level as to make her competition very serious. It is possible that American steel-ties, made by American men, may be as cheap as English ties made by girls and women toiling at the forge, because even the low cost of labor is balanced by the high cost of English coal and of pig iron during the present stimulation of the British iron-trade. Nor do we presume that Mr. Butler cares very much which kind of labor supplies our market. But even a Free Trader, if he have the smallest acquaintance with business affairs, is aware how fallacious are any inferences drawn from the present condition of the foreign iron-market. There is much less blame, therefore, to be attached to Senator Butler for such misstatements, than to Northern newspapers who treat them as worthy of repetition and approval in their editorial columns. When we read such things, day after day, in them, we are inclined to wonder if they, like Cicero's augurs, can meet without a smile at the greenness of the public for whom they cater.

Mr. Butler's authority for the two sets of prices was a South Carolina importing firm, (or commission agency), which could speak positively as to the price of the English article, but could only say: "We think American manufacturers are offering ties at about \$1.25 in large lots." That is, even with the existing price of English iron, any quantity of the English ties can be bought at 1½ cents a bundle more than American makers will be willing to sell a thousand or ten thousand bundles. It is because this slight difference will not cover the cost of handling in the process of breaking up large lots into small that these Charleston importers (or commission agents) are able to go on importing the English



ties. What they (or their English principals) will sell ties for "in large lots," they do not say. And it is upon such evidence that the South Carolina senator argues that cotton ties need no higher duty for their protection.

AN attempt has been made by the New York *World* to prove that American farm implements are sold to foreigners at lower prices than to the farmer at home. Its fine mare's nest was soon shown to be nothing better than that. The manufacturers proved from their own price-lists that their discounts to dealers at home were just as heavy as to exporters, and in some cases still heavier. The *World* professed to have made its inquiries of the manufacturers themselves, but this was denied by a large number of the firms it alleged as its witnesses against themselves. Yet the paper proceeds with its assertions in the face of denials and disproofs, to reassert calmly what it had said on such slight authority.

Partly the blame rests with the trade itself. It has adopted the bad custom of English dealers in metal goods and hardwares of stating prices and discounts in such a complex fashion that nobody "not in the trade" would be likely to escape false inferences such as those into which the *World* fell. It used to be said that nobody but a mathematician or a hardware dealer could figure out the price of an English screw from the price-cards. Some American branches of trade have broken away from this bad habit, while others have not.

It would be no real indictment of our makers of farming implements to show that their discounts on exports are heavier, unless it can also be shown that this gives the foreign farmer an advantage over the American. If the export enables the employment of a larger body of workmen in America, the farmer who feeds the workmen is benefited. If it comes into competition with the lower-priced labor of Europe, which consumes a very small amount of American food, the farmer is not injured, especially if that labor has to seek America to find employment. It adds to his market for food. And heavier discounts on exported implements will not prove that the American farmer has to pay too high a price. It is in manufacturing as in railroading: production up to a certain point must contribute to the payment of all charges. After that point is reached, any additional business which will pay more than the cost of labor and the wear of the plant, can be taken with profit, and taken not unfairly to those who pay for the other kind of business if it be of a different kind and do not subject them to unfair competition. On any other principle a railroad could carry dry-goods but not lumber. If we offered the *World* a small fraction of a cent per copy above cost for 100,000 copies in excess of its usual issue, and satisfied it that we would so dispose of these copies by exportation as not to spoil its home market, it would embrace the offer eagerly, although it might be ruinous to sell its whole issue at that price. Nor would it admit that it was acting unfairly by its regular customers at home in making the bargain.

THE Senate and the House have reached an agreement on the bill to appropriate money for the continuance and extension of our coast fortifications. It will be remembered that one of Mr. Tilden's last advices to his party was to prevent the accumulation of a surplus, without reducing the Tariff, by making large outlays for the proper defense of the coast and its harbors. Under Mr. Carlisle's leadership this advice was ignored, and the Tariff attacked with a result exactly opposite to what was intended. And as the same party had controlled appropriations in every Congress from that to the present time, very little indeed has been effected. At the very points which historic experience designates as the first an enemy would attack we find forts of slight construction, where masonry would be converted into flying missiles under the fire of modern guns. And behind these stand cannon so small in calibre and so limited in range as to amount to nothing more than pop-guns in modern warfare. These and our few cruisers are

the only defenses for cities on which any third-rate European fleet might levy hundreds of millions in ransom in case of war.

Under this Administration the War Department has been planning large outlays both on the construction of big guns,—always a slow process,—and in the erection of modern earth-works, the placing of torpedo batteries, and the sinking of sub-marine mines. The appropriation bill as passed gives the Department less than it asked for, but enough to enable it to carry on the work with vigor. The great arsenal at Watervliet is being fitted with the plant for the construction of heavy ordnance, which will respond effectively to the heaviest borne by European ships of war.

AT Boston, this week, the great event has been the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic, at which President Harrison was present, for a day. The attendance was large, and the reunion of the veterans an impressive scene.

In South Carolina, the Democratic Convention met at Columbia, on Wednesday, the supporters of Captain Tillman for the Governorship being very largely in the majority, as was shown by votes of 216 to 59, and 218 to 70. At this writing the conclusion is not known, but no doubt Captain Tillman will be made the nominee, and the further course of political affairs in the State will become a subject of great interest.

In Delaware, the Democratic convention met on Tuesday, at Dover, and nominated Robert J. Reynolds, of Kent county, for Governor. This was done in the face of declarations by ex-Senator Saulsbury and his friends against Mr. Reynolds, as being the one candidate they would not accept. The question of interest now is, how many followers of the Saulsburys remain, with the nerve to help defeat him. At the Democratic primaries, Saturday, votes were freely purchased in Dover, and probably elsewhere, and the distressing failure of the crops in the State has added very largely, no doubt, to the number of those who will offer their suffrages to the highest bidder in November. For the lover of clean politics Delaware cannot be an attractive place this year.

A VERY remarkable convention, whose character and work claim the active sympathy of the whole nation, was that held by the Anti-Lottery people of Louisiana, at Baton Rouge, last week. It consisted of 959 delegates, making the largest body of the kind ever assembled in the State. The men in it were earnest and clear-headed. They resolved to begin a campaign now against the adoption in 1892 of the Constitutional Amendment permitting the Lottery, and they issued a very strong address to the whole country, asking sympathy and support, and pointing out that the Lottery, "like a giant octopus, stretches its arms to the remotest hamlet in the land."

At Washington, the House Committee on Rules has fixed to-day, (16th), for a vote on the bill to prevent the Lottery having any use of the mails.

THE canvass in Pennsylvania gives every reason for satisfaction to all those who desire to see the Commonwealth escape a new and great disgrace. The extent of the Republican purpose to throw Mr. Delamater overboard with his principal is abundantly sufficient to make the result sure. We have no present doubt whatever of the election of Governor Pattison by a majority in excess of that which he had in 1882, and in saying this we are speaking from knowledge, and not because the wish is father to the thought. Mr. Delamater has been making frantic efforts to stem the tide; but this is impossible. Whatever impression he has made is unimportant, and the names of individuals which are paraded as now enlisted in his behalf have little or no practical bearing on the situation. The self-respecting Republicans of the State, and those in other States who realize that the salvation of the party nationally depends on the overthrow of Quayism this year, may be assured that it is "in the wood," and will be hewn out clean and sure.



THE great strike of the Knights of Labor employed on the New York Central railroad, because some of the Knights were dismissed for what they thought an insufficient reason, furnishes a fresh illustration of the necessity of a change in the relations of capital and labor in the transportation business. It is not necessary to enter upon the merits of the question between the management and the strikers, on this particular road. It is only needful to observe how every such occurrence deepens the public impatience with the existing arrangements, and brings closer to us the risk of sweeping changes of a revolutionary nature. Railroads have become a part of the system of modern life. They are so much a social necessity that they cannot be treated on the same footing as any ordinary business. They are public as well as private concerns. No system of administration which makes the suspension of passenger and freight traffic possible can be regarded as endurable.

The Socialists see in such a strike an argument for the confiscation of railroads by the State. Sensible people will look around for some simpler and more moderate remedy. We suggested one some time ago: the requirement by law of a month's notice from the managers before a dismissal, and from the men before their leaving work. This should apply to all corporations on whose uninterrupted operations the public safety or convenience may depend,—gas companies, water companies, telegraph companies, electric light companies, and the like. And we should treat as a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment, any breach of the law on either side.

THE Mississippi Constitutional Convention, which has two Republicans to represent the majority of the legal voters of the State, is expected to do something to secure the legal establishment of a "white man's government." It might be supposed that the very election of the Convention would have given assurance of that. But the probability of the passage of a National Elections bill has changed somewhat the political situation; and the Census evidence that the State has actually lost in population, and that nearly all its citizens of foreign birth have left it, has created a demand for more quiet means of keeping the State government in the exclusive control of the white minority. As yet the Democratic leaders are quite undecided what course they will take. Some have proposed an educational qualification for voters. This could not be carried by the popular vote, as the poor whites of the State are numerous enough to defeat it. The notion that "white man's government" means "government by the intelligent people" is a delusion. It is the "nigger-hating" poor white who forms the staple of the Democratic party in nearly every Southern State, who perpetrates the outrages, practices the terrorism, and does the voting. He is in most cases as little acquainted with "the three R's" as are the unfortunate freedmen; and not even his devotion to "the dominance of the Caucasian race" will make him consent to be reduced to a political nullity. If the Convention should submit to the people a constitution confining the suffrage to educated voters, he would vote against it himself, and he would see that the black voter also had a chance to cast a negative ballot.

Besides this, the line between educated and uneducated would not coincide with that between black and white at any point. There are now many black voters who have acquired the elements of an English education, and their number is increasing. Just because the slave-laws of the South forbade them to learn even to read, they have an interest in education which the poor white never has had. The same would be true of a property qualification. Whenever the chance has been open to him, the negro has bought land and paid for it, even at exorbitant prices. In Mississippi he has been favored by the fact that large tracts are part of the public domain, never having been entered upon since the Louisiana Purchase added its northern half to the national territory. So the black land-owners would cast a much heavier vote than would be convenient for the Democratic party to have

counted. Unequal suffrage is the only resource left. But it would be a violation of the Fifteenth Amendment to base the inequality upon varieties of complexion.

THE execution of the wife-murderer, Kemmler, in the prison at Auburn, by electricity, last week, has caused an outbreak of fierce dispute as to the efficiency of such a means of death. At least three-fourths,—perhaps we should be safe in saying nine-tenths,—of the clamor against it in the daily papers is mere sensationalism and misrepresentation, and in part is animated by resentment against the law of New York, which besides providing for the electric dispatch, also directed that it be entirely secluded from public observation, and undertook to forbid the publication of any details concerning it. Considering that the execution of criminals is one of their best materials for sensation, the "great organs of public opinion" were extremely bitter against the whole law.

The experience with Kemmler may no doubt be improved upon. So far as it goes, for a first experiment, it can hardly be claimed as an improvement over execution by hanging, where that method is most skillfully employed. After the man had been subjected to a shock which was thought sufficient to have killed a score of men, he was found to be still alive. Whether or not he was conscious and suffering, no one can say. It was necessary to keep him in the death-chair, and to repeat the shock for a considerably longer time, before the physicians in charge felt sure that it had done its work.

Mr. Edison declares that one great mistake in the operation was in applying the current to the head. He points to the fact that the persons,—there have been quite a number,—who have been killed accidentally by coming in contact with electrically charged wires, have generally grasped them with their hands, and he judges from this that the current goes up the arm into the body, and paralyzes the heart. The head has its covering of hair, a good non-conductor, and the vitality within is protected by the skull. Whether the New York people will persevere with the new system remains to be seen. If they do, they will have to show what the deficiencies were in the Kemmler case, and give a good guaranty of being able to remedy them, or the public impatience over the matter will make it practically impossible to go on with this method. With the bungling and barbarity of the rope, in many instances, people are familiar, and apparently they prefer their old acquaintance to any new one.

THE fact is, however, that the infliction of capital punishment cannot be made anything else than a matter of public interest. Undoubtedly it would be to the advantage of society if it could be done with entire privacy, as the New York law proposes. But the community resents this, and the reason is one grounded in the common mind. Capital punishment is the supreme penalty which society assumes to inflict upon one of its members, and naturally society feels that its final and unchangeable act cannot be put far from its own hands. The more singular and strange the means of death employed, the greater the public interest will be. That death by electric shock is more cruel than the Spanish garrote, or the French guillotine, is *prima facie* unreasonable, but the use of the hangman's noose has been the method in use amongst us for centuries, while electricity is a new and comparatively unknown agent. From the Lynch-law system, in which the whole community may be present and actually take part, down to the plan of a legal execution within a jail yard, in the presence of a few officials and other witnesses, is a long step, and when to this is added the novelty of the electric experiment,—for, of course, it must be experimental, at first,—the public sense of interest in the affair cannot bear the strain decorously. Putting a man to death in the name of the community agitates the community, and no doubt it would be a bad sign if it did not.

THE questions our Roman Catholic friends have raised with regard to the schools have led to a discussion which will help to

clear the air. Two of the most notable contributions to the discussion have been a paper of Mr. Thomas Meehan's in *The Independent*, and a pamphlet by a Catholic layman, both in defense of common schools as preferable to separate or sectarian schools. Mr. Meehan brings out the extent to which the Roman Catholics of our own city use and have used the public schools, and shows that the parochial schools are quite unequal to taking care of the children of their own communion. Both writers lay emphasis on the superior advantages of common school education in bringing children into those social relations which belong to society at large, and thus placing them in a better position to secure happiness and success in their subsequent career. The Catholic layman contrasts the good work of the common schools of America with that accomplished by separate schools of both Ireland and the Continent, and insists that it would be a calamity to the Roman Catholic population of America to effect the kind of educational separation at which the Catholics, the extreme Lutherans, and some other sects are aiming.

THE conference of American consuls-general and consuls at Paris with reference to the working of the Tariff Administration bill is likely to be productive of great good. It is the first attempt to secure unity of action in this branch of the service, and it may lead to something like a permanent organization of the consular force which will help to take it out of politics. So long as our consuls had little else to do than act as custodians of ships' papers, and help distressed Americans to get home, there was not much reason against treating consulships as purely political appointments. But since Mr. Evarts was Secretary of State there has been an extension of their duties as observers of the economic and financial conditions in the countries to which they are accredited. There also has been put on them the business of verifying invoices, and detecting violations of the law against the immigration of paupers. The new law greatly extends the powers and responsibilities of those who are accredited to the commercial and manufacturing centres of Europe. It throws upon them a large share of responsibility for the efficiency of the Tariff laws, and it gives them a standing and an importance in the eyes of those among whom they are to live. Those of them who exhibit marked ability in the discharge of these duties will be entitled to claim a greater permanence in office than has been accorded to their predecessors.

#### FINANCIAL REVIEW.

NEW YORK.

AT the conclusion of the last article it was remarked that "as affairs stood it seemed as if the bears had the best of it." When that was written they had not been strengthened by such an untoward event as the strike on the New York Central. The signal for that being given Friday evening, Wall street first learned of it Saturday morning, and it was not and could not then be known how serious it would be. What did appear was that one of the greatest railroad systems in the country, which had always been exceptionally fortunate in freedom from labor troubles, was partially paralyzed by a strike, ordered by the Knights of Labor organization. The stock market promptly and naturally responded by a general decline, and when the bank statement came out a little before the close at noon, it certainly seemed as if nothing could prevent a general collapse on Monday morning. The statement showed that the surplus reserve of the banks was practically wiped out, and this at a time when the usual demands for money from the West to "move the crops" had no more than begun. The market on Monday morning opened weak enough, but the selling pressure was not nearly so severe as might have been expected. There was a general lowering of prices that day, but the bear operators were not particularly bold and only seized the opportunity to cover shorts. This produced a rally next day, and after that the market became stagnant, with a heavy tone due to the pressure of continued high money rates.

The action of the Vanderbilt stocks in the face of what seemed to be the start of a severe and costly struggle, illustrates the changed conditions of the market,—changed as compared with what it was previous to the West Shore deal, which was made in 1885. Up to that time all the Vanderbilt stocks had been the leading speculatives of the list. New York Central and Lake

Shore had reflected in the magnitude of the daily transactions in them, and the sweep of their movement, the predominant forces of speculation, whether upward or downward. Since the time referred to, there has been a slowly progressive absorption of these stocks by investors, a corresponding decrease in the amount of floating stock, and consequent diminution in the daily trading. In New York Central this has gone so far that it may be said to have disappeared from the list of active stocks. On Friday of last week the day when the strike was ordered, there were no transactions in the stock at all. Its last recorded price the day before was 107. On Saturday there were 1,061 shares done, from 107 to 105½; on Monday, the dealings amounted to 1,330 shares, from 105½ to 106; on Tuesday, there were 208 shares, between 106 and 107. Six or seven years ago, on similar conditions of the market, sixty or seventy thousand shares would have been done in one day; and if the stock had closed on the Saturday at 105 it would not have surprised any to have had it open on Monday morning at par. The stock now is locked up in investors' tin boxes.

Lake Shore, in which the absorbing process is less complete, was more active, but still nothing to what it would have been in the old times. There were 2,710 shares done on Saturday, 8,765 on Monday, and 5,480 on Tuesday. The total range of price was from 108 to 105½, which low quotation was made Monday; and on Tuesday it was above 107 again. In Michigan Central and Canada Southern there was a fair amount of trading, and the same relative range of movement. Of course the Vanderbilt people protected their stocks by supporting orders. New York Central probably needed very little, but had the traders found the other stocks of the group unsupported, they would have sold them down so vigorously as to have demoralized the whole market. When it was found that buying orders were abundant a little below the market, they stopped, as there would be no fun bucking against the millions of the Vanderbilt family. It was notable that on Tuesday London became a buyer of stocks, and that while the Granger shares were the special targets of the bears, there was such strong buying of St. Paul that it contributed largely to sustain the whole Western list. The people who are willing to buy heavily around 70 a non-dividend paying stock, which St. Paul is, must have an abiding faith in the future of the property. The Reading people came in later and supported that stock, causing it to rally sharply. The bear party quickly took to flight, but when the buying to cover had ceased, a deep dullness fell on the market and prices sagged again.

It was natural they should, with money rates ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. It is amusing to consider that last May the market was boomed on the great inflation which was to follow the passage of the Silver bill. In August, when the bill has become a law, and in the very week when the first purchases of silver are being made under it, that the banks should be down to the edge of their legal reserve, that time money should be scarce at 6 per cent., call money on the Exchange ranging from 10 to 25 per cent., and a discussion starting in the papers as to what the Treasury ought to do to relieve the "alarming money stringency." One proposition is that he shall offer to redeem the whole outstanding issue of 4½ per cent. bonds. There are about \$108,000,000, and they mature September of next year. The suggestion is that Secretary Windom offer to pay them off now with interest up to maturity. An easier way to get the money into circulation would be to fill up the banks again, as his predecessor did, instead of keeping the money in the Treasury vaults, but unfortunately this policy got into politics, and the pulling and hauling over it in the political campaign puts it out of the question to resort to the expedient again. Wall street and the commercial community will have to look for easy money from some other direction.

#### THE CLOUD OVER THE SENATE.

WHEN the enemy of popular government uses his most effective instrument of assault upon it, he puts in public life, as the leaders of political action, men without principle. Politics then become venal, the example of evil is set at the head, the animating spirit throughout the whole body is one of cynical indifference to everything but personal advantage.

A very good picture of this political condition is given by Mr. Child in his paper in *Harper's Weekly* on the situation of affairs in the Argentine Republic. Individual gain has been there the moving and controlling impulse. Public affairs are administered with reference to it. If there is not the common and unconcealed system of official bribery which characterizes Asiatic politics, there is what is equally destructive of all public virtue, the acknowledged theory that the object of holding place is to



acquire private wealth and power. Not only is it not held that a public office is a public trust, and that the existence of the office and the officer is justified alone by their contributing to the common welfare, but the very opposite of this is the prevailing thought, and politics are poisoned at their source.

Remedies for such poison will be sought in vain, so long as the men who direct party action are confessedly without principle. Whatever methods of reform are attempted will be but palliative and without permanent effect. A Republican journal of Pennsylvania, commenting on the bribery of the Congressional "conferrees," in the 25th Congressional district, urges as a means of preventing such corruption, the system of nominating by general vote. But this would be futile, so long as the corrupt idea of politics prevailed. It would simply replace the purchase of two or three men by general bribery, at less cost *per capita*, but a greater outlay in the aggregate. The "Crawford county system" was once the system of a county whose political aims were high, and whose people would not bear the imputation of being corrupted, but the use of money there for the purchase of votes, both at the primaries and at the elections, is now notorious, and will continue to be a scandal and a shame until the people trample under foot the men who practice it and secure elections by it. So long as the prevailing thought of politics is disregardful of principle, so long will the fountain be poisoned at its source, and the outflow be inevitably evil.

Apply this simple truth to the national situation. Why is it, let us ask, that as between the enthusiasm and earnestness which characterized the Republican party in the summer of 1888, in its advocacy of Protection, there has come, now, a weakness, a hesitation, a sapping of its energy? The Senate's feebleness in dealing with the Tariff bill has been manifest to everyone. It has been in great contrast to the vigor of the same body, composed nearly of the same men, in handling the same subject two years ago. What has caused this change? More than all else is the feeling present to every one that the subject is not on the same high plane that it was two years ago. Not that the principle of Protection is less sound. Not that the measure sent up by the House is, on the whole, a less sincere, if less successful, effort to deal impartially with the details and intricacies of the subject, than was the Senate bill of 1888. But in the eyes of the Nation,—the eyes, we mean, of intelligent and honest people, not blinded partisans,—the Republican party has become tainted in its leadership, and the suspicion of taint falls inevitably upon its measures. The Tariff, instead of appearing as the outgrowth of a principle, is associated in the mind of many with the jobbery of vote-buying, treasury-plundering politicians, and the terrible, because unanswerable, picture of *Puck*, a fortnight ago, paralyses the energy of its real friends. If it can be truthfully said,—and unfortunately it cannot be truthfully denied,—that the official head of the Republican organization, who has again and again laid the party lash over the shoulders of the Administration, is at the same time a political highwayman, how can it be avoided that in the minds of the people there should be the apprehension that greed and want of principle have been framed into the measures of the party thus driven? They have resented most distinctly the idea that the Tariff may be used to cover Trusts and Monopolies; they will bear the same resentment in no less degree against the weaving of greed and jobbery into its texture. The Tariff, of all measures, cannot bear suspicion. It must come from clean hands. It cannot be associated with leadership which is known to be venal.

It is a sense of this which has in large measure caused the Republican paralysis of the last two months. The arrows of our enemies have been feathered and barbed by the Republicans themselves. The Senate has been effectively assailed from without, because it is defiled from within. Its weakness is explained by the overhanging cloud of immoral politics. Gentlemen, you cannot maintain Republican supremacy in this Nation if you suffer that cloud to remain.

#### THE SCHOOLS IN RELATION TO CHURCH AND STATE.

THE argument for common schools seems capable of almost unlimited expansion and enforcement. Education may be defined as the communication to the rising generation of that part of the experience of the race which is not transmitted by heredity, but which is necessary to a right comprehension of its position and its duties. A part of this is communicated in the family life before the threshold of the school is reached. A part comes from the social contact of the young with each other and with their elders. It is the part which is not thus accomplished which we call specifically Education, and which forms the subject of our controversies. Which of all the manifold faces of human experience shall be taught? Tradition has fixed upon language and numbers as the first elements, but tradition carries us little farther. After we pass "the three R's" all else is in dispute. Some insist on a knowledge of the facts and laws of nature; some on the pursuit of the study of literary art and its great products; others seek to combine both in due measure. But a knowledge of social relations and duties is a matter on which all parties may be expected to agree. Yet it is exactly the most neglected of all branches of teaching.

The Church schools do make a fair effort in this direction, but in a narrow and limited way. The Church itself is a great social relationship. It is a brotherhood of man which in its purpose transcends all national, all race, all class distinctions. It establishes this relationship in intimate communion with God. It asserts that God is seeking to bring all the scattered fragments of our humanity out of their isolation into unity with each other and with himself. It thus presents a social fellowship of the broadest humanity and the most intimate relations to divinity. In view of the loftiness of this universal society, it might be supposed and claimed that it can be best entrusted with the work of education. This seems a self-evident truth to those who may be called Churchmen in an exclusive sense,—whose minds are occupied entirely with the relations and the duties which belong to the Church. But the Church is not the whole of life,—not the whole of God's kingdom in this earth. Mere Church training is apt to leave the child's mind strong and firm on some sides, flabby and ineffective on others. It is certain, as being an exaggeration of a truth, to produce an equal reaction, which divides society into two classes,—those who submit and those who rebel. So, wherever the Church has had entire control of education, and has impressed on its pupils that everything outside the Church is "the world,"—is alien from God upon divine things,—the result is visible in a bitter antagonism of the unchurchly class to religion and the Church. There is no more characteristic product of the Jesuit schools than Voltaire.

This is true even of Protestant countries in which churchly schools have prevailed. In Germany, for instance, there is just such a social cleavage as the outcome of an educational system which has been narrowly religious and sectarian. Religion has become an affair of a class,—of the clergy and the clerically minded. A large proportion of the graduates of the religiously disciplined schools are in open revolt against everything that professes to connect the life of man with the providence of God. Here, as in Catholic countries, the proscription of all that is outside the Church as of the world, has produced a feeble and effeminate Christianity, and a society in increasing revolt against its pietistic feebleness. Any one who has dipped into even the best of the religious literature of Protestant Germany, which is not purely scientific, is astonished at the evidence of this which meets him on every page. With a very few exceptions, such as Claus Harms and Schleiermacher, it is a sustained appeal to the natural religiousness of woman and of feminine natures. The robust good sense of German science and of the best English devotional literature—of Coleridge, Arnold, Robertson, Magee—is entirely wanting.

Thus the Church blunders; does the State do any better? Here we have a human relationship which Burke worthily described as a partnership in all the virtues and all the excellencies of life. It especially evokes the manly virtues. It requires truth, justice, courage, honesty of its people as the foundation of its own existence. Its very essence, as Plato said, is justice. It exists to give scope to that side of our human nature; and as God made man a "political animal"—in Aristotle's phrase—He made the State as truly as He made man. The Old Testament is little else than a disclosure to us of the conditions of political life, and its relations to God. The prophets—as Mill, Maurice, Strachey, Seelye, and Robertson Smith tell us—were great political teachers of a nation, forth-speakers of the inmost laws of a nation's existence, not foretellers of future events. Public education in the hands of the State, however, has had very little light for the rising generation as regards this and other questions. It generally has tried to avoid all the deeper questions of



social existence for the sake of avoiding trouble. It is only very recently that it has sought to instruct its children even in the outward and formal part of its own order, and to give them the knowledge they need for the discharge of their duties as citizens, jurymen, and the like. The consequence is seen in the small extent to which the spirit of the State has really pervaded our political life, in the readiness of the voter to become the property and the slave of a party when he should belong to the nation and to the commonwealth. It is seen in the indifference to questions of profound political import, which do not touch upon party success or material welfare. It is seen in the continuance in power and office of men who are as truly the enemies of the State as a pirate is the enemy of lawful commerce or the slave-trade of human liberty. Men like David B. Hill and Matthew S. Quay are an index of the failure of our public schools to do the best work we should require of them.

But even at its best the State would educate imperfectly if it aimed at nothing higher or broader than the infusion of the spirit of the State into its people. Spartan, Roman, and Venetian education filled the rising generation with that spirit. But it could not produce the highest type of man. The result was a hard, unyielding, masculine type, whose highest faith in goodness and broadest maxim of action were bare justice—"an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." It is not worth while to follow the same course to the same end. Our problem is to profit by the mistakes of those who have gone before us, whether Church-men or States-men.

The true education is that which recognizes all social relationships as equally the theme of ethical teaching. It will be neither secular nor religious in any narrow or exclusive sense. It will not shut out the greatest text-book of the world's education on the pretence that it is "sectarian" or in any other sense unfit food for the common mind. Neither will it be satisfied with the formal reading of a few verses from it at the opening of the school. On the other hand it will not spend the time of the child on theological catechisms, which reflect a narrow and often inhuman reproduction of the largeness of God's disclosure of himself. It will neither belittle life as secular nor draw hard and fast lines to sunder it into a sacred and a worldly half.

At present the prospect of realizing such an ideal is rather distant. The class into whose hands the control of public education has passed seem to be enamored of the secular ideal. Spencer and Bain are their favorite authorities. As quietly as possible they are eliminating out of the schools that recognition of religious truths as a basis of education which once was universal. In this they have the connivance or the open support of our Churchmen of nearly all classes. The Roman Catholics prefer this as a means of advancing and strengthening the parish schools by denouncing all others as "godless." The Evangelical sects generally acquiesce through a belief that religious training is of little value, and that the right way to "get religion" is to have it shot into you out of the skies in the excitement of a revival. Those who stand midway between these extremes, can only possess their souls in patience, knowing that a reaction is sure to come, and that the best policy for the present is to uphold the schools against all their enemies, and to insist that mere secularism in education is just as little to the advantage of the State as of the Church.

R. E. T.

#### A DAY IN NEW MEXICO.

COMING, as I had, from the far East, where nature, if seen at all, is viewed from a comparatively near stand-point, it was a novel experience to while away the hours of a sunny day, studying mountains apparently near at hand, yet miles and miles away. As I glanced, for the last time, at the landscape from the car windows, I planned to wander across the intervening plain to at least the base of a beautiful range of rocky hills that bounded it in one direction; but learning soon after that the proposed goal was twelve miles away, contemplated it, as stated, from afar. Probably I did not lose much, for, protected from the searching sunshine of a New Mexican noontide, it was possible to remain delightfully cool and yet mark the endless changes on the mountains beyond.

The country here is simply a broad, treeless plain hemmed in, at scattered points, by mountains. Without these the hotel would have seemed more like a ship at sea, so monotonous are these level stretches of almost barren ground; but there is endless variety where the hills begin. Against the background of cloudless, deep blue sky there is traced the most fantastic grouping of tapering points, narrow notches, and that chance-accumulation of shapeless sculpture one tries in vain to disentangle. For this reason the outlook never becomes monotonous. Fancy is slow to weary of playing with such building-blocks; but when she does, it is but a step from form to color, and the magnificence of this is only equaled by the magnitude of the other. The restless chasing of light and shadow across the rugged hill-sides never ceases.

What but a moment ago were deep, dark gorges are now sun-lit prominences, and the outstanding features that held our gaze so recently have now faded from view. Later, when the long shadows creep slowly across the plain, masses of snowy clouds rest upon every peak. The scene is wholly changed. Mountains and clouds become as one; a mighty barrier that shuts out the sun.

And now, what of the intervening plain? The soil is very like, if not, pulverized lava, and that vegetation should exist at all is marvelous. Yet there are bushes that thickly cover the ground, but if we except the few sickly cotton-woods that have been planted near the dwellings, there are no trees: their place is taken by countless windmills. These are no addition to the landscape, and are made the more hideous from being painted white, and too often spotted and splashed with red and blue. A green windmill would be far less conspicuous, but this color appears to find little favor with the dwellers on this plain. One needs but to tarry here for a few days to learn to love trees, and indeed, well nigh every feature of the Atlantic sea-board States.

Without this beggarly show of vegetation there would be no animal life here worth mentioning; but as it is, the plain is far from being deserted. My attention, on leaving the cars, was first called to a few swallows twittering about the railway station; then a dull gray king-bird perched upon the telegraph wires, and launched out into the glaring sunshine for huge green beetles, that seemed to replace the house-flies at home. Then, too, there were ravens that flapped lazily over the long rows of freight-cars, croaking dismally and, by their presence, adding no charm to the landscape, as do the merry, noisy, cunning crows at home. Of the two birds, I prefer the latter. The raven may figure better in poetry, and its name sounds far less harshly upon the ear; but for the pleasant purpose of recalling days gone by, or as an object of study, give me the crow. If the ravens at Deming are fair representatives of their race, then the crow is, I believe, a brainier bird.

Strolling about the plain, one other bird attracted my attention continually, and made the place less dreary. It was the black-throated sparrow. Although the voice was harsh and dry, fitting the arid surroundings, there was an assurance in its lame attempts at song that the world here was not utterly desolate. I listened hour after hour to these cheerful birds, fancying there was melody in their attempts at song, and wondering why, when their lines had been cast in such forbidden places, the gift of a sweet voice had not been vouchsafed them. Does the extremely dry atmosphere have to do with it? Not a sound that I heard had that fullness of tone common to the allied utterances at home. At the limit of my longest stroll I heard a mountain mocking-bird, as it is mis-named in the books, and his was a disappointing song. It was the twanging of a harp of a single string, and that a loose one.

Of skunks, lizards, snakes, and creatures of that ilk, I heard much, but my stay was too brief to encounter any; but of the dreaded tarantula I saw much, and as usual, was disappointed. One would fancy from what he reads, that this huge spider was a veritable fiend incarnate. If so, it must be at seasons only. They were not so here and now. During the day I could find no trace of them, and it is said that during the dry season they remain in their burrows or under heavy timber, as the floor of the railway platform; but after sundown many made their appearance and the first impression I received was that no other spider was so very timid. They started at approaching footsteps; were ever disposed to run when approached, and showed fight only when cornered. This seemed to me the more strange, as every person I met held them to be very brave, very fierce, and very poisonous. I could not verify these assertions, although I did not experiment upon myself as to the effects of their biting. That they can produce a very irritating sore, and the venom, when taken up by the circulation produces constitutional effects, is unquestionably true, but I do not believe that death ever results directly from their bites. Not fearing the creatures, I watched one in particular, to see what evidences of intelligence it would exhibit. These were not very apparent. It simply realized that it was a prisoner and made desperate efforts to escape. When teased with a bit of straw or a leaf, it made no attempt to bite, but appeared to recognize my finger, although protected by a glove, and gave me several vicious nips, but could not penetrate an ordinary kid glove. I noticed that there was left upon my finger a minute drop of yellow, sticky fluid, after the first and second attempts to bite, but not afterwards; these two efforts seemingly exhausting the contents of the poison sacs.

No person that I questioned attributed a voice to the tarantula, and I failed to demonstrate that they could make a faint whizzing or whirring sound, but I fancied such was the case. On the whole, these huge black spiders are disappointing, and would scarcely have received the attention that has been given them, were they not superlatively ugly, and mankind naturally afraid of the whole race of Arachnids.

The twilight is short at Deming, and when the sun sinks at last, behind the distant hills, it is quickly night. The birds, unlike many a robin and thrush at home, have no evening song, and silence, were it not for myriad insects, would brood over the plain. But the crickets are now in their glory, and a sound as of rushing waters fills the air. Its volume increases and diminishes with the fitful breeze that rushes by or lazily toys with the stiff shrubbery that dots the plain. And it matters not if there be moonlight. Except the insects' steady trill, the world was now at rest; hushed, as in deep slumber, albeit the moon over-topped the distant hills and flooded the plain with a mellow light that caused every object to stand out with startling distinctness. Here was a feature, unlike our moon-lit fields at home. There, the charming indistinctness shrouding every object, even when the sky is cloudless, gives the fancy full play, and a bush or tree is whatsoever we are pleased to think it; but not so here. The plain that was bathed in brilliant sunshine through the day, is almost as distinct now; and even the mountains are not less rugged, and every peak pierces the upper air, but with an added glory, for upon each there rests, and over all there twinkle, millions of glittering stars.

CHARLES C. ABBOTT.

Deming, N. M.

## THE HELP QUESTION.

LET no man consider himself a philosopher until he has been "girl-hunting." The man who seeks and finds a good servant for his wife is sure to attain in that process, beside training in patience and perseverance, a wider knowledge of humanity. It is one way to survey womankind from China to Peru without going out of his own city; and if he does not get a greatly increased knowledge of certain phases of female human nature, it is because he does not make use of his opportunities.

The commonest and most obvious modes of proceeding in the matter are to advertise, and to go to the intelligence offices,—so called, a disappointed woman cynically remarks, because of the uniform absence of that quality. This, however, is rather too strong a statement: there are good servants to be found at these places; but the conditions are so unfavorable that it is well-nigh impossible to discover them,—to separate the sheep from the goats. The would-be employer is either "turned loose" in a roomful of women of miscellaneous appearance and character,—an ordeal in itself calculated to dismay the bravest man,—or the proprietress summons one she thinks may do, to be catechised. In the latter case, the unfortunate man is likely to have the guns turned upon him after the first two or three questions, and instead of finding whether the "girl" will suit the place, he soon perceives that the first question is whether the place will suit the girl. "How many in family?" "Is there any other girls?" "What's the wages?" "Sundays and Thursdays out?" The fire of questions is quick and sharp: and even if the place is such as to make his questioner want to take it, he is pretty sure to conclude before he is done that *she* will not do. Even if the woman to whom he talks is quiet and polite, it is out of the question to get an impression of her character and efficiency which he feels is reliable. If he engages her then and there, he takes the chances in the broadest sense. Written recommendations are utterly valueless, as he learns after a very slight experience. Visiting previous employers, while somewhat better, is far from being satisfactory, and is very troublesome. After one or two trials of intelligence offices, a man at least is likely to resolve upon a change in his mode of procedure.

There are certain obvious and almost inevitable defects in the working of the intelligence offices. The interest of the proprietor is rather *not* to have customers suited, for if they are mutually satisfied and remain together, his revenue ceases; whereas if they part, there is a chance of his getting another fee from one or both of them. One woman said that she had been bribed into leaving three places, one after another, by an intelligence agent. He soon found that she was a good servant, and that employers who engaged her were satisfied; so he induced her on various pretenses to leave good places again and again, thus getting repeated fees, and at the same time spreading his reputation for "furnishing only the best of help." Then the agent has usually no knowledge of the character and needs of either party such as would enable him to select those adapted to suit each other. His office is no place for them to become acquainted; and the meeting is generally excessively unpleasant to both employer and servant. On these accounts the agencies are apt to be shunned by the best classes of both. The business has a strong tendency to fall into the hands of people who employ disreputable methods, and who use all sorts of baits. They advertise that a servant of the most delightful qualities is wanting a place; and when the panting employer makes haste to secure the paragon, he is informed that "a lady was just ahead of you, sir, and took her to the seashore." Never-

theless, if he happens to look in the "Wants" next day, he is pretty sure to find her still there. If the reader is curious to look at the *Ledger* for a month or two past, he will find that "A German girl wants a place in a nice family, cooking or housework," and that, in spite of the demand for German girls, this one has been unaccountably seeking a place for many weeks. She has not yet got it. She never will. She is a myth, a beautiful dream, existing only in the "Situations Wanted" column.

The next resource is to advertise. The difficulty which here besets one at the outset is the wording of his advertisement. If he tells the brief, sober truth, he will get no replies. If he paints a glowing picture, and thereby secures many applications, he will merely have the trouble of undeceiving a number of more or less indignant women who thought they were about to secure an easy place at high wages. Like Jonathan's two roads, whichever plan he takes, he will probably be sorry that he did not take the other. Perhaps the best way is to make the situation look as well in print as can be done without making the reality a painful descent, and to depend on his conversational powers to make it attractive in a fuller interview.

Answering the advertisements of "Situations Wanted" is one of the best plans. To be sure, it takes much time and trouble; but a very good class of servants advertise; and the great point of advantage is that one usually meets the advertiser in her home, or in some place with which she is regularly connected, and which gives him an idea of her character even before a word is spoken. He has an opportunity to talk with her fully and at leisure. He can learn all that talking with her can tell him, and all that a talk afterward with her references can tell him. And then he is likely to get a much enlarged idea of the extent and geography of the city, and of "how the other half lives," which is by no means without its fruits, both in pleasure and education.

The constant and fundamental fact which is impressed upon the man who goes "girl-hunting" is that the demand is always far ahead of the supply. The woman who advertises for a situation is fully conscious of her own worth, and will not be in a hurry to decide. He cannot often engage her at once,—especially if she is competent, and knows it. She will wait and see what the next person has to offer. She knows that she can get a good place, and she means to get the best one possible. A woman who can do the ordinary work of a house reasonably well, and who is willing and good-tempered, can always have a good, even luxurious home, with moderate work, and at wages which probably average at least double those which a person of the same capacity could earn in a store or factory. Such a woman, utterly uneducated in the ordinary sense, can earn easily \$3.50 a week or more, which, allowing \$4.50 for board and washing (which last she does herself, to be sure, but is paid for the time in which she does it), makes \$8.00 per week. Many an educated woman of much higher grade and abilities is doing harder work for half the wages. Why is it so?

This is an old and hard question. There are many reasons, chief among which is undoubtedly the lower caste to which a domestic servant is inevitably assigned. It is easy to preach against this, to say that there is nothing degrading in "service," that the most refined women do housework, and so forth. The fact remains obvious that refined women never take to "living out" if they can help, it and that goes far to settle the social status of the class who do. Then the indefinite and often long hours of work, the poor accommodations, the rude and inconsiderate treatment which servants often receive, result in making many women absolutely refuse to take service, and many more to refuse it except in the families of the wealthy and refined. In my travels I met one woman, in every way attractive in appearance, whose first question was whether there was any other servant; and when she was told that there was not, she said at once, pleasantly but positively, that she would not live in a place where there was but one. On being questioned farther, she said with entire candor that she would not take a place except in a rich family; that the fact of keeping more than one servant was the most ready and convenient test which she could apply, and therefore she saved time by always asking that question first. One curious effect of the desire to get a place of this sort, and to get higher wages for responsible work, is the invention of a new term, "working housekeeper." A woman who advertises for a position thus described is usually willing to do anything that is to be done, with her own hands, if occasion arises; but she does not want to be on the same level as the plain "girl," and she wants higher wages,—which will in most cases be readily given her if she is able to take responsibility and to undertake some management in addition to work, which the term implies. Such a position is usually to be had among the more wealthy people; and accordingly the phrase is coming to be more and more frequently used.

An interesting experiment is the "registry bureau" of the Woman's Exchange, which proposes to improve domestic service by certain measures, whose results will be watched with great in-



terest. It is part of the plan to pay low wages at the beginning, and to increase with the length of the time of service. The object is, of course, to prevent the frequent changes for frivolous reasons which are now so common, by making it an object to the servant to stay in one position. It is hard to see, however, how employers are to be held to the plan of paying low wages at first, when the demand for help so far exceeds the supply. A woman who is known to be a good servant can get good wages at once, any regulations to the contrary notwithstanding, simply because employers will be eager to get her, and will compete with each other for her services. The plan may, however, help to draw a line between good and bad servants, and this would be a great gain. It is also proposed to divide servants registering into classes,—those who take a low place as learners, those who have reference for a given length of time as competent, and those who have certificates from some school of household economy. It is much to be hoped that such schools might be generally established, as they would doubtless do much to make the business of domestic service acceptable to a large class of women who now shun it, and thus to greatly increase the supply of competent help in the household. So long as it is impossible for the woman of average means to get a good servant, she will be forced to take a poor one; and she will not get any permanent relief until there are more servants.

H. F.

## JOHN HENRY NEWMAN.

THE death of Cardinal Newman deprives England of the greatest religious leader she has had since that of Frederick Maurice. It is not easy to compare the two men, as they stood almost at the opposite poles of the sphere of religious thought. Maurice was a man whose advance in years ran parallel with a gain in power to absorb and assimilate truth from the most opposite quarters, and to bring it into relations to the central conceptions of his theology. Newman passed from system to system, first a Low Churchman of the evangelical school, then a High Anglican, and lastly a Roman Catholic, distinctly without carrying to each new position more than shreds and fragments of his previously characteristic beliefs. Maurice was by mental constitution and tastes a High Churchman, whose convictions led him to see all questions on the broadly human side. Newman was by mental constitution a skeptic, whose personal necessities drove him to seek rest in one authority after another, and finally to renounce the responsibilities of private judgment in the Church of Rome. His *Apologia pro Vita Sua* always will remain the book by which he will be best known; and certainly a fuller or more candid account of a great intellectual transformation never was given to the world. But it was his "Sermons" which first made a deep and lasting impression on young England of 1833-42, and gave him his position as the supreme leader of the Oxford movement. They rendered a great (though limited) service to the religious life of England, because they stood in sharp antagonism to the literary slovenliness and the cheap unctious of the current popular preaching, and led the young to associate religion with reverence and dignity. The most eloquent and the most pathetic of them is that which foreshadows his own withdrawal from the English Church, and deplores its fate to be earnest in persecuting those who have been most reverent towards its past and most zealous for its honor.

His secession, as he himself shows, was an intellectual necessity, which grew out of long processes of thought on the questions which divided the two Churches. As Mr. Gladstone has well observed, the old-fashioned High Churchmen who took part in the Oxford movement,—Keble, Pusey, Palmer, Isaac Williams, etc.,—remained in the Church of England to the last. It was the Oxford men who, like Newman and Robert Isaac Wilberforce, had been brought up as Evangelicals, who withdrew to the Church of Rome. The impetus of their conversion to High Church opinions carried them farther. Hence although many were lost to the English Church in the eight years between Newman's withdrawal and that of Archdeacon (now Cardinal) Manning, yet the Anglo-Catholic party was not even crippled, but went on in its way under new leadership to larger conquests.

Newman's career after his secession was far less remarkable than before it. Immediately after his conversion he threw himself into the defense and advocacy of the teachings and policy of his new communion with all a convert's zeal. Even Roman Catholics of the old English kind were scandalized by his public quotation of the revelations of Hildegard and Birgetta as though these were authoritative revelations of the inner life of Christ. It seemed as though he were about to run a career similar to that of his follower, Frederick W. Faber. But in later years the vigorous understanding of the Englishman reasserted itself, and he fell into disfavor with Pius the Ninth and the dominant party in the Church at Rome. It is said he was forbidden to complete his Eng-

lish translation of the Bible, which might have given his brethren a version worthy to stand beside that of the Protestant Church. He was passed over in the choice of bishops and archbishops, when the hierarchy was reconstructed in 1852. He was again ignored when Dr. Wiseman's death left the archepiscopal see of Westminster vacant, and Manning, a more recent convert, was preferred before him and raised to the cardinalate. He justified this neglect in the eyes of the ultramontane party by declaring in 1869 that the declaration of papal infallibility was "inopportune," and by emphasizing the elements the Church of Rome had in common with the English Church, rather than those which were distinctive. Not until the accession of Leo XIII., when the weight of years had made him unfit for the toils of the episcopate, was he honored with the purple, in 1879. But lesser men and more pliable minds always have been put before him, in accordance with the demands of system.

Mr. Swinburne pronounces Newman and Miss Rossetti the finest and most genuine religious poets of our era. The compass of his verse is not great. Most of it was contributed to the *Lyra Catholica*, after appearing in the pages of *The British Critic*. All of it is of a high but not the highest order. He was not a poet by impulse and instinct, but by cultivation, as was Macaulay. Keble's complaint of Milton that he lacks spontaneity, applies with tenfold force to his friend Newman. His lyric "Lead, Kindly Light" is the highest point he ever reached in verse, and has found its way into Protestant hymnals of all kinds, in spite of its description of that as "the garish day" he once had loved. Next to it we would put "The Angels' Song at the Call of David." Of his prose works those we have named above are the most likely to live, as being the most spontaneous. There is less of this quality in his "Essay on Development," and his "Grammar of Assent," while his "Idea of a University" is a very strong and important contribution to the theory of education.

## WEEKLY NOTES.

IN Daniel Benham's "Memories of James Hutton" (London, 1856) there is a letter from Franklin to Hutton, which shows how foresighted the great American was. Hutton was the most prominent man among the English Moravians, and had made Franklin's acquaintance in 1765, because of his services to the Indians generally and to the Moravian missions in particular. In a letter describing his first call on Franklin, he says: "I was glad to see such a man, who did not think it a trouble to help us; and concerning whom I had heard so much from the Brethren." In his later years Hutton became very intimate with George III., and is said to have been the means of getting Admiral Rodney given the command of the fleet in 1779. He was a man of the world, in the best sense, while a very sincere and devout member of the Moravian brotherhood. He had a large acquaintance among men of parts and of eminence both in England and on the Continent, somewhat to the scandal of his religious friends. In 1778 he went over to Paris, as there still was peace with France. After his return he wrote to ask if it were not possible to open negotiations for peace, assuring Franklin that "anything short of absolute independency would be almost practicable" in the existing condition of English opinion and feeling. Franklin replied that the barbarity with which the war had been conducted made anything short of independence impossible, and warned Hutton that the English had not only lost America, but had created a bitterness of feeling there which would be transmitted to posterity. He thought England would show wisdom in not only conceding the independence of the Colonies, but in going beyond what she might be obliged to concede: "For instance you might by your treaty retain all Canada, Nova Scotia and the Floridas. But, if you would have a really friendly, as well as able ally in America, and avoid all occasions of future discord, which will otherwise be continually arising on your American frontiers, you should throw in those countries. And you may call it, if you please, an indemnification for the burning of their towns, which indemnification will, otherwise, be some time or other demanded."

Franklin was right, as history has proven. The retention of the provinces cost England (1) the establishment of the Roman Catholic Church in Lower Canada; (2) the war of 1812-15; and (3) the perennial feeling of rivalry in the new world, which keeps relations continually on the strain.

THE death of John Boyle O'Reilly, of the Boston *Pilot*, will be felt as a personal loss in almost every corner of the land. The romantic circumstances of his life, and especially his escape from penal servitude as a Fenian conspirator in Australia, excited attention to his personality which was deepened by the discovery of the amiable and strong character and the fine abilities of the man. As a prose writer he had hardly an equal among the many who have arisen from the Irish stock in this country. His



verse commanded the unwilling admiration and praise of English critics. It shows how perverted and unnatural the situation in Ireland is that there should be no place for such a man except in the convicts' chain-gang or on an alien soil, and that to the last he was forbidden under penalties to set foot in his native country.

His editorship of the *Pilot* was able and temperate, and made it the most readable of American Catholic weeklies. Not only did he lift the paper into financial success, but he paid off an enormous debt contracted by his predecessor to the depositors in a private savings-bank which he had associated with the paper.

THE way in which the daily newspaper is gradually growing into an octopus, which gathers into itself all that there is afloat of literature and art, has of late attracted some attention and brought out some able comment. Amid much that is to be deprecated in daily journalism it is pleasant, therefore, to note an occasional departure in a direction quite opposite to the current movement. Such is the publication each day, in a certain morning newspaper of this city, of one of the standard old English Lyrics. Perhaps busy men will thus be led to humanize themselves a little at breakfast time by reading a scrap of Herrick or Waller or Dekker as they sip the matutinal coffee. Of course they might do the same thing by buying a copy of Palgrave's "Golden Treasury," but they would never think of that, whereas the newspaper forces the ambrosia upon them.

AND indeed how prone men are to accept what comes to them through accustomed channels, while holding themselves ignorant of,—almost superior to,—better things which lie outside the limits of their very narrow pathway! How many people who never heard of George Ebers delight in the diluted Egypt of Rider Haggard's "Cleopatra"! How many practical reformers cry *Eureka* as they devour the pages of "Looking Backward," quite unaware that the whole thing has been vastly better done in More's "Utopia," to say nothing of the delicious flavor of Bishop Burnet's translation from the Latin text! But three centuries and a half is such a long while ago; and Sir Thomas is a mere mist, while the newspapers are full of Mr. Edward Bellamy, who, it is even said, may be made Mayor of the town he lives in,—Chicopee. Certainly that makes all the difference. The argument is unanswerable.

AFTER a preliminary season devoted to vaudeville and other entertainment of a similar frivolous character, we shall have a chance to enjoy some good work at the theatres. At the Chestnut, which will open its doors on Monday evening next, there will be a succession of light comedy and opera, running well into the autumn, and preventing the presentation of anything noteworthy until the advent of Palmer's Company in the new English drama, "The Middleman," a work which has elicited much comment, and which will give the critics an opportunity for the usual comparative judgments. Later on Richard Mansfield will be seen in "Beau Brummel,"—already a success in New York, and said to be a happy return to Mansfield's earlier and better style,—that style which gave him so distinctive a fame as the *Baron Chevreuil* and which he wholly sacrificed in attempting Shakespearian delineation.

The Opera House will remain closed until August 25, when it will be given up to the terrors of the Kiralfys and Willard Spenser, until the opening of Augustin Daly's company in the familiar scenes of "Nancy & Co.," "A Night Off," and "7-20-8,"—trifles light as air in construction, but admirably rendered, no doubt. Next comes Miss Davenport's creation of Sardou's *Cleopatra*, followed by a season of the legitimate drama by Messrs. Booth and Barrett, whose partnership, it seems, continues to exist despite the many stories to the contrary. Mr. Crane and Mr. Robson, though no longer partners, will give us the opportunity of laughter, the former in "The Senator," and the latter in "The Henrietta," and there will be abundance of comic opera later in the season.

The New York Lyceum Theatre Company will open the Broad with "The Charity Ball" early in September, after which Palmer's Company will be seen in "Aunt Jack," and will give place to that phenomenal actress Miss Julia Marlowe in a series of characters,—some of them new. Mme. Bernhardt will present French tragedy at this house, and late in the winter it is probable Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will return to renew the pleasant recollections of last season.

The Walnut Street Theatre will accommodate those who delight in military drama and such exponents of Irish character as Joseph Murphy and W. J. Scanlan, though Robert Mantell will bring out a new play and M. B. Curtis is booked for "The Shatchen."

Lovers of pure comedy have a Lucullan feast in store at the

Arch Street Theatre, where we are promised the inimitable "Heir-at-Law," with Mrs. Drew and Messrs. Jefferson and Florence in the cast. Aside from this there is nothing very noteworthy in the programme of this house.

There will be a revival of "Twelfth Night" at the new Park Theatre; also a production of Miss Mather's "Joan of Arc" and a season of that remarkable emotional actress, Miss Clara Morris, after which light opera and lighter comedy, burlesque, farce, and nothingness will reign supreme.

ONE of the things,—few they are,—which help to make our Philadelphia slow transit endurable is the use of the open cars which some of the horse railways run during the summer. These cars are cool, easy of access,—for men, at least,—and commodious, and for at least three months of the year are a great improvement over the close cars. Perhaps it is for these reasons that they have encountered the seeming enmity of the Department of Public Works, for it is evident that the attempt to extort an additional license fee from the companies threatens a withdrawal of these vehicles. Common logic would appear to prove that a license of \$50 per year per car, should apply to cars in use, and that the mere substitution of one car for another, (one being laid up while the other is in service), ought not to entail payment of a double fee. But the logic of the Department is uncommon, and it looks as though the summer cars were to be proscribed. They are not in use, we believe, on the Traction Company's lines.

#### ART IN LONDON.

##### IS THERE TO BE A NEW NATIONAL GALLERY?

LONDON, July, 1890.

JUST as the art shows are about to close with the London season, a suggestion for a new permanent gallery has been made which will probably supply the art critics with copy throughout the dead month of August. It has been the fashion for some time past to point out defects in the National Gallery on Trafalgar Square,—really one of the most admirably arranged and managed in Europe,—and to overwhelm the government with schemes for its reorganization and offers of gifts that might seem munificent but for the conditions that hedge them round. Patriotic Britons cannot accept the fact that art has nothing to do with nationality, and that even to the British student a collection is of more value when it fairly represents the great world of art than when it glories chiefly in its many examples of painters who are without honor except in England. The public attitude was well expressed not long ago by Mr. Orrock, a member of the Royal Institute, when he declared, in lecturing, that the authorities at the National Gallery must be forced to sacrifice squint-eyed Byzantine saints to make space for a truly *British* collection, when he complained of the neglect of the truly *national* art of water-color.

With Mr. Henry Tate's proposed gift last winter the present project may be said to have originated. Mr. Tate has a large collection of modern British pictures, some good, some bad. All these he offered to the nation, but on one condition,—the bad must be accepted as well as the good. Wall space at the National Gallery is limited; the offer was declined. Many of the works are by living artists, and the question arose as to whether, after all, the National Gallery was the proper place for them. Would they not be more appropriate at South Kensington, where the pictures bought for the Chantrey Bequest hang? Would it not be well, in fact, to organize an English Luxembourg, where the greatest English painters of to-day would be represented by their best work, this work to remain there for at least ten years after their death, and then, if it were still found worthy, to be removed to the National Gallery, just as in Paris the pictures of the Luxembourg are eventually destined for the Louvre. The idea was an excellent one, and in the Chantrey Bequest collection there seemed to be the nucleus for this British Luxembourg. Once the idea was given expression in print, an animated discussion followed, and only a few days ago Mr. Harry Quilter—Whistler's famous 'Arry—stepped to the front and offered to head a subscription list for the new gallery with £2,000. Of course this he will not do without making certain conditions, and what these conditions are has not yet transpired. If each subscriber is as ready with his conditions as with his money, the prospect is not encouraging.

But at this juncture Mr. Agnew, the wealthy picture dealer of Bond street, has suddenly turned the current of public opinion into an entirely new channel. £10,000 is his bribe, and his scheme, not an English Luxembourg, but a new National Gallery of British art,—a very different matter. For what he suggests is not a permanent exhibition of contemporary art, but a collection of the British work of all ages. He would take from the National Gallery all the Sir Joshuas and Gainsboroughs and Constables, from the British museum all the Stodharts and Blakes and Hadens,

from South Kensington the Chantrey Bequest pictures, from generous citizens throughout the country all the works which they probably bought with enthusiasm, and from which they would now part without regret, and all these he would bring together in a gallery which would deserve the name of British and would arouse the patriotism of Britons. To this fine scheme there are two very great objections. One is the injury that would be done to the present National Gallery by the removal of the pictures of English masters who were artists first and then Englishmen, and whose work belongs to that world of art in which Titian and Michael Angelo and Velasquez were also citizens, rather than to the one small province in which Herberts and Friths and Horsleys abound. The second objection is the injury that would be done to students. For pictures would be hung, not for their excellence, but because of the nationality of the artist, and future Mr. Tates would be greeted with open arms and enthusiastic thanks. So long as picture or statue or drawing had the hall-mark *British*, what difference if it were good, bad, or indifferent? In the happy days of this new gallery, when a Mr. Harry Furniss demanded a room for his work, it would be granted him at once, and the poor, much-abused English water-color would see the light of day for which it has so long clamored. The belief, fostered by Academicians, that art is a matter of race, would become the national creed of the country, and British art would probably fall to a still lower level. A British Luxembourg, by all means; but not a National Gallery of British Art.

However, Mr. Agnew also has his conditions; his £10,000 will go only to a gallery built somewhere in the neighborhood of Kensington Palace Gardens, and as nine other men as generous must be found before the work can be undertaken, it may be we shall be spared this new institution, which might appeal to the patriot but never to the artist.

#### PUBLIC OPINION.

##### REPUBLICAN REMARKS ON THE QUAY-GORMAN AGREEMENT.

THE abandonment of the Election bill in the Senate, proposed by Mr. Quay, is severely commented on by leading Republican newspapers, and it seems tolerably plain that they are of one opinion, however little they have heretofore said on the subject, as to his bankruptcy of character. The New York Tribune reviews the subject so ably and so caustically that the whole of its extended article deserves reprinting. It remarks that the question is whether personal and pecuniary interests shall prevail to prevent government by the people, and proceeds:

"For the Election bill means government by the people themselves, and not government by the corrupt agencies which money can buy. In the Camden election fraud, a seat in the New Jersey Legislature was stolen by hiring a scoundrel to open a ballot-box and change the votes. In Hudson county other members of the Legislature and a Congressman were elected by hiring bands of repeaters and by forged returns. Thus a sum of money set in motion crimes which placed a Democrat in the United States Senate and another Democrat in the House. Similar crimes at Albany and Troy elected a Democrat to the House, and such crimes at Indianapolis elected another and also a Senator, and thus all over the land the use of money in buying scoundrels has been electing Senators and Congressmen. The people are tired of this, and want to elect their rulers themselves. The Election bill is intended to give them a chance.

"But certain rich men, and all the election scoundrels in the land, want the bill defeated. The reason is obvious. Their power in public affairs would be greatly diminished if honest voters should rule instead of dollars and crimes.

"Senator Quay's resolution surrenders the Election bill in consideration of a withdrawal of Democratic opposition to the passage of the Tariff bill. Professedly, it is prompted by anxiety that the Tariff bill should not be beaten by delay. If Senator Quay had not been absent from his seat much of the time, part of the delay would have been prevented. The bill cannot be beaten or long delayed without the assent of some Republican Senators. But is it expedient to force honest voters to ask themselves whether the interest of certain Pennsylvania manufacturers or capitalists must set aside the effort to secure honest elections?

"The Republican party has no higher duty than to reform elections, so that the will of the people may be clearly expressed and faithfully recorded. Measures of that character are never pleasing to the corruptionists and rascals of either party, who make a living by their adroitness in dishonest political practices. The person who owes all his political prominence or consideration to his faculty of handling repeaters or buying votes in a ward or town, and who is happy when the other party nominates for Congress in his district a man of large means and no scruples, quite naturally considers a Federal Election bill particularly objectionable. It is equally natural that any Senator who has obtained his seat by judicious use of money, and who has no other claim to public consideration, should shrink from reform of election methods, and the country will note whether any such Senator votes with the Democrats to defeat the Election bill."

All of which is thoroughly true, as also is the conclusion of the Tribune that "the Republican voters have strong convictions in regard to this matter—convictions which the conduct of a few Senators does not tend to weaken. They feel that government by the people will ere long become impossible, unless the prominence

and power of the corruptionists in politics can be limited. They care for this reform because it means the preservation of their own rights and powers, their freedom and their sovereignty. It seems to them that government by a king or an aristocracy would be preferable to government by a briber or ballot-box stuffer."

The Philadelphia Press has also (Thursday) a vigorous article in the same direction, and we are glad to remark that it is of the same tenor as a shorter one printed the preceding day. Whether it will "stand to its guns" longer, it might not be prudent to predict. Meantime its remarks on the Quay-Gorman performance are refreshing. Under the caption "Quay Assisting the Democrats," it says:

"Senator Quay may enjoy the satisfaction of having won, at a single stroke, the hearty approval of the Democratic party. They have nothing but praise for his betrayal of the Republican cause in this proffer of his assistance to defeat the bill to secure honest elections. They now approve as a saint and a statesman one whom, a week before, they held to be something quite the reverse. This may please Mr. Quay just now. It has the charm of novelty, but we do not believe that it will strengthen his position in his party.

"The National Republican party in convention assembled, on June 21, 1888, affirmed the 'unswerving devotion' of the Republican party 'to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections and have that ballot duly counted, and we demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections.' Does this declaration of his party's will by its supreme council count for nothing with the Chairman of the Republican National Committee?

"On June 25 of this year the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania called upon Congress 'to adopt such legislation as will prevent a suppression or falsification of the votes of our fellow citizens at elections for officers of the National Government.' Mr. Quay's will is understood to have been the law of this convention. Does its platform now mean nothing to him that he comes to the aid of the Democratic minority in opposing the very legislation demanded by the Republicans in the most solemn and authoritative form in which a party can express its will?

"The Republican party has been systematically defrauded in elections in the Southern States for sixteen years. Now is the Republican opportunity, if they will but act together, to pass a measure which will make this wholesale system of fraudulent elections less easy, less certain, and less safe for the Democrats. Now they allow no Republican witnesses to the method of their cheating. They take exclusive possession of the polling places, and hold it. Under this bill a witness must be allowed. Their frauds cannot be so easily covered. It lets daylight into a dark place and compels the publicity which protects honest men but which rogues detest.

"It will take some nerve in many districts for Republicans to claim and use the advantages given by the bill. Perhaps it will fail at first in most of the districts on account of the peril to which those who invoke it will be exposed from the unscrupulous nightriders of the Southern Democratic party. Nevertheless, it is the duty of a Republican Congress to perfect the law so that when the Republicans are willing to make a struggle for their rights they need not fail through the inadequacy of the Federal elections law.

"Probably Senator Quay finds Washington very hot. No doubt cruising off Atlantic City would be much pleasanter, but if the Republican Senators who are ten and twenty years his senior, and who have been as constant in their attendance at the sessions of the Senate as Mr. Quay has been constant in his absence, can stand the August heat in the Senate Chamber, surely Mr. Quay can keep up his occasional brief visits to his desk. Trying as this protracted struggle is to human endurance, Senators whose Republican faith is bottomed on earnest conviction, do not propose to abandon their post out of mere weariness and give up the cause to which the Republican party is committed.

"Senator Quay pleads his desire to have the Tariff bill passed as his excuse for abandoning the Elections bill. The Republicans have twelve majority in the Senate, and if they cannot pass the Tariff bill and the Elections bill both they are not in control. Senator Edmunds has proposed a measure for reaching a vote on the Tariff bill. The same rule can force a conclusion on the Elections bill, if the majority only choose to take the matter in their own hands and exercise the control which of right belongs to them. To put the Elections bill over until the short session of Congress, when there is hardly time to get through the necessary appropriation bills, is to abandon it altogether. Even if there was a prospect of taking it up then, the postponement subjects the election of the Fifty-second Congress without check to all the fraudulent methods by which the Southern Democrats turn the election into a farce.

"We do not think the tariff bill needs this sort of aid, or that Senator Quay is serving the cause of Protection by placing himself in opposition to the great bulk of his party in Congress. Though he may have persuaded himself that the sacrifice of the Elections bill is necessary to save the Tariff bill, other Republicans, whose Senatorial experience is far greater and whose devotion to Protection cannot be challenged, do not share in this opinion. The course he has chosen is a betrayal of his party to the Democratic minority. There are enough true Republicans left to defeat the proposal, and we look with confidence to see it done."

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal, the Republican organ in that city, in his dispatch on Tuesday night says:

"There were long and animated conferences between Quay and Gorman on the floor of the Senate to-day. It is assumed by the Democrats that Quay speaks for all the Republicans, and that he is an ambassador to propose the abandonment of the Elections bill and to secure a vote upon the Tariff bill in the manner indicated. If he represents any one besides himself, Mr. Quay undoubtedly speaks for that little handful of Republicans who desire to defeat the Elections bill, but who have not the courage of their convictions to



a sufficient extent to make a public record. Mr. Quay has never been a leader of the Republicans in the Senate. He has rarely attended the caucuses at which the Elections bill has been considered; he has been more frequently absent from his seat in Washington than in it. The plan which he suggested to-night is exactly in the line of the trade that has been talked about for a week, which was fully outlined last night in these dispatches, and it is not without significance that this coterie should have sought a man who is noted for manipulation, rather than for statesmanship and leadership, to represent them in the crisis. Mr. Quay is considered as opposed to the Administration; the Administration is known to favor the Elections bill. It remains to be seen whether the Republicans of the Senate will follow the leadership of Hoar, of Edmunds, of Sherman, or that of Matthew Stanley Quay. The National Committee has not hitherto dictated to the Republicans of the Senate, nor led them."

The information that Mr. Quay is regarded as an opponent of the Administration is somewhat surprising, though it has been hinted at before. Has he then squeezed the orange sufficiently dry to abandon it? Is he indifferent to the nubbins of "patronage," after the sound corn has been handed over to him?

### REVIEWS.

ESSAYS OF AN AMERICANIST. I. Ethnologic and Archæologic. II. Mythology and Folk-Lore. III. Graphic Systems and Literature. IV. Linguistics. By Daniel G. Brinton, M. D. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. 1890.

OF those who have devoted themselves to American archæology Dr. Brinton stands in the first rank, not only for length of service but for quality of work. He speaks with authority on the science to which he has devoted perhaps thirty years of study and investigation. During that time the study of savage races has received increased importance and the number of laborers has correspondingly increased, yet Dr. Brinton easily maintains his place.

To his former books treating of special topics in his chosen department he has now added another, whose varied contents testify the wide range of his labor. American aboriginal ethnology, mythology, folk-lore, art of writing, literature, and languages,—on each of these he has spoken or written as occasion demanded and now collects the addresses and articles in a good-sized volume. His modesty makes him call these contributions to knowledge "Essays" and to insist that the word here means "attempts, endeavors." He admits frankly that the majority of anthropologists have come to different conclusions from himself as to fundamental questions. For instance, while others, as Prof. H. W. Haynes in Justin Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America," hold that the earliest population of this continent were intruded upon by other races, coming from Asia, from whom were descended the various tribes we call Indians, Dr. Brinton maintains that this opinion is devoid of any respectable foundation. He discards the statements of the native tribes as to their own history, considers the pueblos of Arizona as belonging to a civilization not older than our era, and the mounds of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys as not older than the mediæval period of Europe. Dr. Brinton dismisses the famous Toltecs as mythical, or rather points out clearly the germ of truth from which their story was evolved. He sifts the various notices of Indian mounds given by early travelers and shows that the weight of evidence favors the conclusion that the mound-builders belonged to the Chabta tribes, and that it is unscientific to seek their origin afar. They were of the same race as the southern Indians now domiciled in Indian Territory. Dr. Brinton displays admirable candor in stating his convictions on controverted topics.

One of the most interesting essays is that which recalls Wilhelm von Humboldt's researches in American languages. This great man laid the foundations of the philosophy of language, and maintained that the American languages are in certain respects the most valuable of all to the philosophic student of human speech. The science of language is an indispensable guide in the study of the mental evolution of the human race, and Dr. Brinton shrewdly suggests that some of the American languages give us glimpses of "the baby-talk of the race." He also demonstrates how words reveal race character when he discusses "The Conception of Love" in the Algonkin, the Nahuatl, the Maya, and the Quichica or Peruvian languages. His discussion of "Native American Poetry" overthrows the too common idea that a taste for poetry is a mark of high culture, and also proves that among those whom we are accustomed to regard as savages delicacy of sentiment and high power of imagination may be found. The Mexican love-poems are the most delicate and their war-songs the most stirring.

Dr. Brinton's most entertaining essay is perhaps that in which he skillfully exposes the curious hoax of the Taensa language. Two young Frenchmen, while pursuing studies for the priesthood, so far yielded to the temptations of Satan as to prepare a grammar, vocabulary, and specimens of a pretended American tongue. This patchwork, clipped chiefly from Chateaubriand,

they imposed on M. Lucien Adam, who had long occupied himself with American languages, and even Mr. A. S. Gatschet, the linguist of our Bureau of Ethnology at Washington, was duped. And yet how palpable the fraud is may be judged from one example: in a "Marriage Song" furnished by those theological scape-graces the sugar-maple is made to grow in Louisiana, and the magnolia in Minnesota.

We can further only refer to various essays on the religion and mythology of the Indians, especially of the Aztecs—the sacred names, sacred books, the animal-gods, Hades, and the journey of the soul. The discussion of these subjects is abundantly illustrated by analogies in European and Oriental mythology and religion. Yet sometimes the erudite author makes a slip which seems strange in a revised work like the present. For instance, he says (p. 147) that the Nicene Creed declares that Christ "descended into hell (Hades)." But such slips may be regarded as merely typographical errors, annoying but not misleading. The book should stimulate interest in American archæology and attract to the pursuit more who now claim the name Americans.

J. P. L.

POEMS OF THE PLAINS, AND SONGS OF THE SOLITUDES, [ETC.] By Thomas Brower Peacock. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1889.

When a poet's collections have reached to the dignity of a "third edition, revised," and have been mentioned courteously by many reviewers, what is the use of a new consideration of the subject? Mr. Peacock, who is a native of Ohio, but for thirteen years has been a citizen of Kansas, prints at the close of his volume nearly fifty notices of his previous issues, and naturally he does not give them because they speak unfavorably of his work.

The "Poems of the Plains" are short pieces, and occupy 136 pages, then follows "The Vendetta," which is described as "a tragic romantic poem," and seems to justify the designation in both its limbs; after this comes "The Star of the East," occupying twenty pages, and finally we are given "The Rhyme of the Border War," which covers one hundred. In this the chief figure is the guerrilla leader, Quantrell, whom Mr. Peacock paints with real Western vigor, laying on the colors deep and strong. He considers Quantrell, as we understand him, very comparable to Satan, and also describes him as a Nemesis. He says, however, that the guerrilla—

"—with a conscience keen,  
Felt if he could he'd rather been  
A soldier on the Northern side;  
But fate and vengeance this denied"

and of course, however much we might do with vengeance, it is useless to struggle against fate.

There is a great deal of riding, and fighting, in this poem, and even some singing. At one point "John McKeene," one of Quantrell's men, sings while the ruby wine is passing, and a young lady is playing a guitar, a "lyric of love," which, as the author of a biographical sketch of Mr. Peacock (printed in the front of the book) thinks, the present Lord Lytton "might be proud to claim." It is certainly very expressive of admiration for fair women, but the refrain—

"Drink, drink, the rosy, sparkling wine,  
To woman, lovely and divine"—

however just it may be to the qualities of the sex, has so Bacchanalian a character that, as THE AMERICAN has its readers in Kansas, we hesitate to commit ourselves in praise of Mr. McKeene's impassioned lyric.

One of Mr. Peacock's strong points, it strikes us, is his geographical nomenclature. The heroine of the poem, Lulu Earl, was born

"Within the vale of Avadore"

which is certainly a sweetly named place, and quite fit for Lulu, as she was a charming young person. In contrast with this vale, the guerrilla found refuge—

"—on the mist-clothed hills of Sni,  
Which tower-like seem to touch the sky,  
Deep in whose fastness Quantrell lay,"

and whatever may be said of Avadore, for a vale, we cannot deny to Sni, for a hill, a decided measure of originality.

Mr. Peacock's volume is well printed, and has for its frontispiece a portrait of himself. Letters received from Matthew Arnold in 1882, 1884, and 1887, are given in *fac-simile*. In the last of them Mr. Arnold states that "we have had a summer of unusual heat for England."

THE VOICE: How to train it; How to Care for it. By E. B. Warman. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

The cultivation of the proper mode of breathing and of using the voice is now fully recognized as an important part of physical culture. The constant and at times vigorous exercise of the mus-



cles of the abdomen, the diaphragm, and the chest which it requires, has a tonic effect upon the whole system. There is also a special effect upon the throat in relieving it of the strain which in speaking and singing it is so often and so disastrously compelled to bear.

The advice given by Mr. Warman is in the main excellent, and the exercises, so far as they go, are well calculated to produce the desired result. But without a teacher neither advice nor exercise would be of much use to one entirely a novice in the art. Take for example these directions for "Sustaining Tones:" First, the voice must be located or focused against the hard palate, etc. Second,—The tone must be sustained by the correct use of the diaphragm muscles, etc. Probably not one person in a thousand could correctly and effectively apply these true, and to the initiated, simple, directions for himself. The living teacher is needed to explain and to illustrate. In one exercise where the meaning is entirely clear to the average reader, he might, with some reason, ask himself whether it would be worth while to "Hum some tune with a good strong voice while gargling the throat with salt and water, take the voice through its entire compass while the water is in the mouth—now high, now low, now soft, now loud." Could not the same result be obtained, with much less trouble, by gargling first and humming afterward?

Mr. Warman quotes from Delsarte but four or five times, and for this we are grateful. In this decade Delsarte is the sacred name to most teachers of elocution, and in that name many offenses against good taste and true art are committed. But surely he need not have credit given him for all the wisdom of the ancients. Certainly one of the quotations in this book, "True art is without effort," was known to the world ages before the French philosopher reigned.

M. M. L.

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

IT may be doubted whether Mr. Brewster will have the extent of sympathy which the outward appearance of his volume would claim, in his elaborate study of the public career and literary work of the late Earl of Beaconsfield. ("Disraeli in Outline." By F. Carroll Brewster, LL. D. Philadelphia: 1890.) For Mr. Disraeli the American public has always had a certain measure of reserve, not to say suspicion. It could not be sympathetic with his politics, or his methods of statesmanship, and it never felt confidence in his sincerity. As to his books they have had a certain vogue, and nobody will deny to them a real ability, but they would not be designated by Americans, as we have already tried to hint, as among the important objects of elaborate criticism. Judge Brewster's book, therefore, appears to lack a *raison d'être*, and especially so in its present form. He might have offered us a biography of Disraeli, or a criticism of his works, or have given us both separately, but the two combined seem an anomaly, however admirable the literary execution.

Judge Brewster gives 63 pages to a biographic sketch; over three hundred follow of analysis, criticism, and abridgment of Disraeli's works. That of "Lothair" gives the list of the characters and the persons in real life whom they were supposed to represent.

No. 57, in the "Town and Country Library" of Messrs. Appleton, is a novel by a barrister of Toronto, Mr. Thomas S. Jarvis, entitled "Geoffrey Hampstead." Mr. Jarvis is known in Toronto as a literary worker, though he has not previously published anything of more note than a small volume of Travels in Syria. Mr. Jarvis has laid the scene in and near his own city, and has worked in quite a large amount of the materials of a lively novel, including a bank robbery, a trial in which the innocent is set free and the guilty unmasked, a yachting collision on the lake, in which a young girl is drowned, and a final catastrophe at the Falls of Niagara. Perhaps the best thing in it for the *blasé* and critical reader of fiction are the occasional philosophical comments on human affairs, but viewed on its other sides, Mr. Jarvis's book may be pronounced a very readable one of its kind.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

IT is announced by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. that the third volume of Prof. McMaster's "History of the People of the United States" is now well advanced, and will be published probably in the course of the winter. It will be remembered that the second volume closes with the negotiations regarding the Louisiana purchase. In the new volume, which will contain eight chapters, Prof. McMaster begins with the debate in the House regarding the constitutionality of the Louisiana purchase, and he closes the volume with a discussion of the political and economic effects of the War of 1812.

M. Renan's third volume of the "Histoire du Peuple d'Israël" will appear at the beginning of October.

A history of Syracuse, N. Y., is announced to be in preparation, under the editorial supervision of Gen. Dwight H. Bruce, of that city. Several writers will contribute.

M. Wilson, the son-in-law of ex-President Grévy, is said to be writing his memoirs, in which he will endeavor to set himself right in the eyes of the public.

It was announced in June, says the *Publishers' Weekly*, that Edwin Arnold had sold his American rights in his new poem, "The Light of the World," to Harry Deakin, and the question arose as to who this purchaser was. Mr. Deakin is a member of the firm of Deakin Brothers & Co., prominent art dealers of Yokohama. The original manuscript has been forwarded to this country, and the book will appear in October.

D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, have in press, to be published about August 15, a new number in the series of "Guides for Science Teaching" published under the auspices of the Boston Society of Natural History. The book is entitled *Insecta*, and is written by Prof. Hyatt, Curator of the Natural History Society. It will be extensively illustrated with engravings from drawings made specially for this work.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have in press for immediate publication a new volume of stories by Rudyard Kipling, uniform in size with "Plain Tales from the Hills." The stories included in the volume are quite new, and this edition, issued by arrangement with the author, is to be marked at a moderate price.

"Gipsy Sorcery and Fortune Telling," is announced as the title of Mr. Chas. G. Leland's new book.

India is to have its "Men of the Time." Babu Ram Chandra Palila, a literary Bengali, is engaged upon a series of biographical sketches of native celebrities of his country. The selection is to include some of the leading Maharajahs and other Indian worthies, and will be illustrated with autotype portraits from photographs sent to England for reproduction. Only native notabilities will be included.

New Zealand is slowly building up a literature of its own. It is about to be augmented by a tale of local interest, entitled "Ko Meri, or, a Cycle of Cathay." The author is Miss Jessie Watson, of Auckland.

The Maison Quantin, Paris, has just published the fifth volume of that sumptuous work, "Les Colonies Françaises," edited by M. L. Henrique. This volume contains the African Colonies of Senegal and the rivers of the South, and the French Soudan. The sixth and concluding volume, which is announced for early publication, will comprise Gaboon and the French Congo, the Coast of Guinea, Obock, and Cheik-Saïd.

A complete edition of Matthew Arnold's poetry is about to appear in a single volume from the press of Macmillan & Co. In form it will resemble the single volume of Tennyson's verse and that of Wordsworth, but it will not be printed in double columns. It will contain everything that is in the last three-volume edition, and there will be added the poem on "Kaiser," from *The Fortnightly Review*, and an "Horatian Echo," written in 1847, and given to *The Hobby Horse* in 1887.

On account of the large number of advance orders received for Mrs. Custer's "Following the Guidon," Harper & Bros. have been compelled to postpone its publication until Aug. 22. Messrs. Harper announce for immediate publication "Toxar," a romance of ancient Greece, by the author of "Thoth"; also Giovanni Verga's "The House by the Medlar-tree," translated by Mary A. Craig, with an introduction by W. D. Howells.

Mr. George L. Schuyler, who died suddenly on board Commodore Gerry's flag-yacht *Electra*, at New London, on July 31, had published two books relating to Revolutionary times. One was correspondence and remarks upon "Bancroft's History of the Northern Campaign in 1777," the other, "The Character of Major-General Philip Schuyler." Mr. Schuyler was the grandson of Gen. Philip Schuyler.

Dr. Joseph M. Toner has in press the journals kept by Washington while on a surveying expedition for Lord Fairfax (1748), while conveying a letter from Gov. Dinwiddie to the commandant of the French forces at Fort Le Boeuf, near Lake Erie (1753), and while on a visit to Barbadoes (1751). They have been carefully edited, annotated, and indexed.

Messrs. Ginn & Co. announce the second volume of Mrs. B. W. Bellamy's and Mrs. M. W. Goodwin's "Open Sesame," a collection of prose and verse which includes over one thousand selections. It will be ready in September.

The issue of a notable volume, with the title "Dragon-Flies versus Mosquitoes," is announced by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.

It is composed of the papers which were written last year in response to prizes offered in a circular-letter issued to "The Working Entomologists of the Country," for essays containing original investigations regarding methods of destroying the mosquito and the house-fly. Among them is an article contributed by Dr. McCook to the *North American Review*, giving his observations on mosquito-catching spiders, and Captain Macauley of the United States Army, furnishes an interesting chapter of his experience among the dragon-flies and mosquitoes of the Upper Missouri. The book is illustrated with colored and other plates.

Recent advertisement notices of extension of copyright for fourteen years, (the first twenty-eight having expired), refer to Bayard Taylor's "The Poet's Journal," Mrs. Whitney's "Boys at Chequasset," and a volume of Poems of Mr. Aldrich. It is hard to believe that time flies so fast,—to think that it is nearly thirty years since Bayard Taylor's story of his second love and remarriage was put in print. As to this book, by the way, we observe that the notice refers to "Marie Taylor of the United States," expressing the fact that she has not abandoned her American citizenship, though residing so long abroad.

Mr. Edwin Ginn, the Boston publisher, has sent out an open letter to Dr. John Hancock, Secretary of the Ohio School Book Board, in which he argues strongly against the wholesale buying of text-books "from first hands," in order to supply the school children. He states several objections, including the fact that the system discourages local book-stores. As to the combination of school-book publishers, he says: "While the combination of five houses into one company will excite grave fears as to the ability of the outside houses to stand up against such odds, I can frankly say I see no ground for apprehension. The people can be trusted to keep open the lines of free competition, and they have the power in their own hands. There is a very strong undercurrent against large corporations in this country which will more than balance the difference in money between the parties, and the houses outside the combination have a decided advantage in the merit of their books. The contest will be settled on this line more and more as time goes on. Not the cheapest but the best books will be demanded."

Miss Marie A. Brown, now Mrs. John B. Shipley, in her book "The Icelandic Discoverers of America," after relating what they did, strongly hopes that her book may contribute to the postponement of the quadricentennial festivities and celebration in honor of Columbus from 1892 to 1895, the thousandth anniversary of the year in which America was first discovered by the Norsemen of Iceland. There may be a valuable suggestion in this to the Chicago people. Perhaps they would be ready by 1895.

A new novel by Señor Valdes, "*La Espuma*," has gone to press. It deals with the present state of the Spanish nobility, which is represented as very corrupt.

Miss Katherine Lee Bates, the author of the new book "Hermit Island," just issued by D. Lothrop Company, is associate professor of English literature in Wellesley College, and is the author of a useful little hand-book of literature studies, published a year or so ago. She is now on an extended tour through Europe.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will bring out early in the fall in book form, the late Miss Elizabeth Balch's "Glimpses of Old English Homes," several chapters of which appeared in the *English Illustrated Magazine*. Miss Balch is now generally accepted as the author of "An Author's Love." She died in New York a few months ago.

It is stated that Mr. Henry Villard is writing his autobiography for the use of his children. The story of his early days is written in German, the chapters devoted to his school days in French, while the portions relating to his career in America will be recorded in English.

#### PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

AN extremely opportune article was that by Theodore Child, describing the Argentine Republic, in last week's *Harper's Weekly*. It was written by Mr. Child before the outbreak of the attempted revolution, (which being successful in compelling President Celman to resign, may be counted to have almost attained its purpose), yet it bears on the situation in the Argentine so intelligently and fully as to illuminate it completely.

Lippincott's strikes out for September with the announcement of several notable papers. Miss Katherine Pearson Woods, of Baltimore, who wrote "Metzerott, Shoemaker," and believes in Bellamy,—like many another enthusiastic feminine believer in the idea of setting the world all right in sixty days,—contributes the complete novel, entitled "The Mark of the Beast." Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen, untiring in his labors for the Nicaragua Canal, has an article on that enterprise, and Henry Clews

one on "Trusts." One of the last articles penned by the late John Eliot Bowen, of *The Independent*, was one in which he embodied a correspondence with the poet, Paul Hamilton Hayne. This article will also appear in the September number.

The *Century's* series on the "Gold Hunters of California," with articles by General Frémont and others, is to begin in the November number. A preliminary article, "How California came into the Union," will be published in September, as in that month occurs the fortieth anniversary of the admission of California. It is also announced that Frank R. Stockton has written a novelette for the *Century*, to be called "The Squirrel Inn," and that A. B. Frost is to illustrate it. Stockton and Frost make a capital combination, as "Rudder Grange" showed. And both are Philadelphians.

London has a new journal, called *The Gentlewoman*, devoted, as its name implies, to the interests of women. "John Strange Winter" begins a serial story in the first number, and Mrs. George Augustus Sala begins a series of papers on "Famous People I Have Met" with a sketch of Stanley.

The *Asiatic Quarterly Review* (London), will be issued henceforth by Messrs. Swan, Sonnenschein & Co. The July number contains articles on Chinese History, by Mr. F. H. Balfour; on Morocco, by Dr. Cust; "The English Language in India and the East," by Dr. Hyde Clarke; and "The Healing of the Schism among Orientalists," by Dr. Leitner.

By persevering effort, Messrs. Ferris Brothers, the publishers of the *American Naturalist*, have brought that periodical very nearly down to its date. The missing numbers of 1889 have all been supplied to subscribers, and the issue for July, 1890, was sent out some days ago, while that for August will be ready with little delay. This is doing very well when the serious arrearages they attacked are considered.

Ex-President White takes up "The Fall of Man" in his next paper in the *Popular Science Monthly*,—September. He reviews the belief that man, originally perfect, and without sorrow or death, "fell" through sin, and proceeds to a demonstration that man has had no fall from a high estate, but that, from low beginnings in the distant past he has been continuously rising. In the same number of the magazine, Mr. F. J. H. Merrill presents an account of the building up and washing away of the narrow, sandy islands near Sandy Hook, Long Branch, and Cape May, illustrating similar action that is going on all along our eastern shores.

The October number of the *English Illustrated Magazine*, beginning the eighth volume, will contain the opening chapters of a new novel by F. Marion Crawford, entitled "The Witch of Prague."

#### SCIENCE.

##### PROF. HEILPRIN'S EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

AT the meeting of the Academy of Natural Sciences, June 24, Prof. Heilprin presented a preliminary report on the work of the exploring party which was sent to Mexico in February last under his supervision. The ascents of the four highest peaks in Mexico,—Orizaba, Popocatepetl, Iztaccihuatl, and the Nevado de Toluca,—for purposes of barometric measurements, were not the least difficult or interesting feats accomplished by the expedition. From despatches which have appeared in the daily papers, and which have been mentioned in these columns, it has been known that the results of the measurements of the altitudes of the four mountain peaks above named, have been a surprise to geographers, as they compel material revision of accepted figures. From notes prepared by Prof. Heilprin, which have been published, we are enabled to give a more detailed account of the ascents and measurements of the mountains.

All the observations were made by means of a carefully tested aneroid barometer, and the data computed from almost simultaneous observations made at the Mexican Central Observatory of the City of Mexico, and from readings made at the sea level at Vera Cruz. The equable condition of the atmosphere at the time these observations were made, rendered the possibility of the occurrence of errors of magnitude almost nil.

The ascent of Popocatepetl was made on the 16th and 17th of April by Professor Heilprin and Mr. F. C. Baker, the rim of the crater being reached at 11.30 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, and the culminating point early in the afternoon of the same day. Little difficulty was encountered in the ascent beyond that which was due to the inconvenience arising from the highly rarified atmosphere. The snow field was found to be of limited extent, and not more than from five to ten feet in depth, and was virtually absent from the apex of the mountain. The surprisingly mild temperature of the summit, 45 degrees Fahrenheit, rendered a stay of several hours on the summit very delightful.



The height of Popocatepetl, commonly accepted as the highest peak, was recorded by Alexander von Humboldt in 1804, as 17,720 feet. Several measurements have been made since the date of the trigonometrical observations of the distinguished German traveler, and with results varying from 17,200 feet to somewhat over 18,000 feet. Professor Heilprin's measurements give 17,523 feet, or 200 feet less than the estimate of Humboldt, as corrected by his astronomical associate, Oltmanns.

Professor Heilprin, with three of his scientific associates and eleven guides, made the ascent of Orizaba on the 6th and 7th of April, or ten days before the ascent of Popocatepetl. The last camp, at a height of some 13,000 feet, was left shortly before five o'clock in the morning of the second day, and after a difficult and continuous struggle of twelve hours through loose boulders, sand and the ice cap, the party—or rather the fragment which succeeded in holding out—finally reached the rim of the crater. A photograph was here obtained of the depression which marks the summit of this most symmetrical cone of the North American continent. The measurement, which was made at a point about 120 feet below the apex of the cone, indicated a total height of the mountain of 18,206 feet, or some 325 feet in excess of the measurement of Ferrer and upwards of 800 more than that of Humboldt. As upon Popocatepetl, the snow cap was a comparatively insignificant development. Only a quarter of an hour was passed on the crest of the mountain, when the difficult descent through the numerous *seracs* of the ice was made. The camp was reached at a little after eight o'clock in the evening, thus completing a remarkable round of mountain climbing of fifteen successive hours.

The ascent of the third highest peak of the Republic, Iztacihuatl, was made on the 27th of the same month. In its general features, this mountain differs broadly from the two peaks before mentioned. Although the remains of a volcano, it no longer presents either the symmetry or conical outline of its more famous rivals. A strong, flowing crest, covered with a heavy deposit, some 75 or 100 feet in thickness, of snow and ice, serves readily to distinguish the familiar "White Woman" of the plain of Anahuac.

Above what is now the highest point there at one time arose the crater wall, but the destruction through natural causes of the summit has completely obliterated all traces of both the crater and wall. The heavy cap of snow, a true *firn*, or *névé*, feeds one or more glaciers which descend the western slopes. Across one of these glacial ice sheets the dangerous ascent was accomplished. Huge crevasses at short intervals barred the progress of the march, but the point, estimated to be about 75 yards below the summit, was reached about 10.30 o'clock in the morning. Two impassable crevasses, cutting the crest of the mountain at right angles, prevented a nearer approach to the apex.

Prof. Heilprin's measurements determined the height of this mountain to be 16,962 feet, or from 800 to 1,300 feet above that which is accorded to it by Mexican geographers. This determination, on the other hand, accords very closely (within eleven feet) with the very careful, but now generally overlooked trigonometrical measurements made in 1857 by Sonntag, under the auspices of Baron von Müller.

The fourth highest summit of the Republic, the Nevado de Toluca was ascended by Professor Heilprin and Mr. Baker, on the 21st of April. This mountain, owing to its lesser elevation, permitted a much easier ascent than the others. In fact, it can be ascended by horseback to within about 600 feet of the apex. The rim of the broken crater is extremely ragged and narrow, descending with almost equal abruptness to the inner and outer faces of the volcano. At some points the crest is so attenuated that it can be readily straddled. The barometric determination gave a height of 14,952 feet, which is approximately the mean between the determination of Humboldt and that of a class of students from the School of Engineers of the city of Toluca.

In regard to the position which the peak of Orizaba or Citlaltépetl holds to the mountains of the North American Continent generally, it may be said that its only rival without the Mexican domain is Mount St. Elias, situated on approximately the 141st meridian of west longitude, and whose summit is claimed both by Great Britain and the United States as their possession.

So broadly divergent, however, are the results of the measurements of this mountain that as yet it has been impossible to obtain even remote concurrence in the views of geographers. Thus the early measurements of La-Pérouse, made in 1786, give less than 13,000 feet. The British Hydrographic Chart of 1872, with its data borrowed from still earlier charts, gives 14,970 feet, and this estimate is the one which is generally followed by the English and a number of American geographers. The most recent carefully conducted series of measurements are those which were made by Mr. W. H. Dall, under the auspices of the United States Coast Survey, in 1874. These yielded results ranging from a little more than 18,000 to nearly 20,000 feet. The extreme variations of nearly

2,000 feet in a mountain less than four miles in height renders the correctness of the determinations extremely doubtful. With little doubt Mount St. Elias is considerably more elevated than appears on many of the English and German maps (14,975 feet), but how near it approaches the height of the Mexican volcanoes is still a question for future solution. The existing evidence seems to point to the "Star Mountain" of Mexico, the peak of Orizaba, with its 18,200 feet, as the culminating point of the North American continent.

It was announced at the same meeting of the Academy that the detailed reports of the expedition are in course of preparation and will be presented for publication later in the year.

#### NOTES.

THE review of the weather for June, 1890, by the State Weather Service, shows the mean temperature during that month to have been 70.3°, 2° degrees above the normal, and 3°.8 above the corresponding month of 1889. Thunder storms were unusually frequent during that month, and, it will be remembered, considerable damage was done to property. The average rainfall, 3.42 inches, is a deficiency of nearly a half-inch. As in May, the smallest precipitation recorded, out of 58 stations in the State, was at Philadelphia, (1.3 inches).

The Brooks comet (*a* of 1890), discovered on March 19, although it is becoming fainter, is still nearly three times brighter than at discovery, and can readily be seen by telescopes of moderate dimensions. The head is a luminous nebula of comparatively large size, appearing in diameter about one-fourth of the total length. A recent communication from the discoverer, Mr. Wm. R. Brooks, of the Smith Observatory, Geneva, N. Y., reports that the comet has recently passed between the last two stars in the handle of the "Big Dipper," and is moving in a southerly course from *Mizar*, the middle star in the handle of the dipper.

The discoveries of two new comets (*b* and *c* 1890), have lately been announced. The first was by M. Coggia, at Marseilles, a comet of considerable brightness, the second by Mr. Denning, at Bristol, (England), on July 23rd. The latter is a faint nebulous mass, but will probably become brighter in a short time.

The Longport Society of Natural Sciences, of Longport, near Atlantic City, N. J., which has held meetings continuously for the past six years, has recently been incorporated, and the announcement is made that a hall is now to be erected for purposes of meeting and for a museum and library. The corner-stone of this building will be laid to-day (August 16). Longport is peculiarly well provided with opportunities for study of the varied marine fauna and flora of the New Jersey coast, and the meetings of the society have been attended with interest by many summer visitors. The President of the new organization is Mr. Joseph P. Remington; Vice-Presidents, John Oberholtzer, Amos Dotterer, James Long; Treasurer, M. Simpson McCullough; Secretary, Ellis P. Oberholtzer.

A lecture by Prof. David Starr Jordan ("Evolution and the Distribution of Animals," *Popular Science Monthly*, July and August, 1890), is a historical study of the investigations which in late years have destroyed the idea of fixity of species and substituted the conception of a species as a group of life-forms, the individuals of which have been subjected to similar conditions of heredity and environment. One of the best examples of the mutability of species, Prof. Jordan points out and illustrates, is the changes which island fauna and flora continually undergo according to their degree of isolation. The author also makes an interesting comparison of the numbers of forms considered as distinct species at the present time and at the time of the publication of the *Systema Naturæ*. For every species enumerated by Linnæus (about 4,000), more than one hundred are now known. The additional species named and described in the Zoological Record for 1889 alone, are more than ten thousand, and the increase in the domain of botany is still greater.

The *American Journal of Science* (August, 1890), opens with an account of the experiments of Prof. S. P. Langley and an associate, Mr. F. W. Very, upon the phosphorescent light of the fire-fly. These experiments, which we have mentioned before, have attracted a great deal of attention, as the possible cheapening of light production by the discovery of the secret of the fire-fly, would be of immense industrial importance. One of the main conclusions from the experiments is that the fire-fly light is not associated indissolubly with any so-called vital principle or vital process, but is a result of certain chemical combinations, which, nothing forbids us to suppose, may some day be reproduced in the laboratory and the manufactory. The experiments of Prof. Langley and his



associate were (1) photometric, with a comparison of the spectra of the fire-fly light and the sun; and (2) thermal, a measurement of the heat which emanates from the light producing regions. The insects used belonged to species of fire-fly, of greater size and brilliancy than our common species, and were obtained from Cuba through the agency of the Smithsonian Institution.

In the same magazine, Mr. Geo H. Stone, who is the author of several papers upon glacial action in Maine, gives an elaborate description of the glacial sediments found in that State. His main object is a classification of these sediments according to the different systems of drainage which prevailed in areas covered by glaciers or ice-sheets, the character of the sediment depending largely upon the size and strength of the streams, whether subglacial or superficial, etc.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

##### THE WORD "ELECTROCUTION."

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

**W**ILL you permit one of your readers, who reads THE AMERICAN every week, and reads it *through*, a word of criticism? In the last line of page 332, to-day's issue, is printed the word "electrocution." Is not this term a barbarism of the most disagreeable kind? It is an offense against all the laws governing the derivation of English words. Of course, in a certain grade of journals, one must expect to see such monstrosities; but upon the pages of a journal whose diction is a constant delight to lovers of pure English speech, it is a painful blemish.

Respectfully yours,

Philadelphia, August 9.

JAMES W. WALK.

##### CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

I REGRET to find you, in a recent number of THE AMERICAN, stating as a sober fact that Chicago recently annexed *all of Cook County*. I think it is a case of misinformation, not of willful misrepresentation. While it is true that a large slice of territory, some of it not very densely populated, was recently taken in, there are still several hundred square miles in the county not in the city limits. I do not think Chicago includes one-half of Cook county, though possibly it may do so.

Respectfully,

Chicago, August 12.

A. W. MACY.

#### CURRENT EXCERPTS.

##### VENAL POLITICS IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Theodore Child, in Harper's Weekly.

**T**HE Argentine is a republic in name only; in reality it is an oligarchy composed of men who make of politics a commerce. In the old days the sole object of the conquistadores was to acquire wealth rapidly, and such remains the ideal of the Argentines of to-day. In the colonial days the Spanish or creole population of the towns lived as functionaries and parasites, profiting by the labor of slaves and subdued Indian tribes, and their aim was wealth, and never civilization. Hence we look in vain in the old provincial capitals for traces of past splendor or for monuments such as testify to the collective civic care of the common weal. In the provincial capitals we find the offices of the representatives of the authority of Spain and a Church on which no superfluous adornment has been wasted; but we see no beneficent or educational foundations, and no evidences of unselfish social sentiments. After the declaration of independence the intestine strife which for years agitated the country had rarely other than motives of selfish ambition, for to hold power in Spanish America has always signified to possess the means of rapidly acquiring wealth.

After the cessation of the wars of Federalists and Unitarians, and the formation of the actual republic, with its Constitution *soi-disant* on the model of that of the United States, the race for wealth became all the more furious as the development of the commercial relations of the country helped to create the great fortunes of the creole *estancieros*, or cattle-breeders. Piqued by jealousy, other creoles threw themselves into politics and became venal functionaries, the aim being always personal enrichment at the expense of the nation. Nowadays the Argentine political men, with very few notable exceptions that might be counted on the fingers of one hand, from the President down to the humblest local leader, are venal without concealment and without shame. They are rapacious parasites, like the conquistadores, like the colonial functionaries, and like the ambitious adventurers who furnished the dictators and tyrants of the first half of the present century. Only at rare intervals does a good, patriotic man spring up and do something for the country, which in the normal and iniquitous state of things prospers not on account of its government, but in spite of it. The citizens, as we have seen, are always crying out against their rulers, but they take no means to change their condition. Why do they not act instead of talking? This question is natural. The answer is not easy to give in a few words. Briefly, we may say that the citizens do nothing and can do nothing against their parasitical rulers, because they are not organized and not prepared or educated for republican institutions. In the political struggles there are rarely questions of principles, but always questions of persons. President succeeds President, but the aim of all is equally selfish, and even if the opposition were transformed into the government, the whole result would be that one set of para-

sites would take the place of another. In the five South American republics that I have just visited,—the Argentine, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chili, and Peru,—the political conditions are more or less the same; they are ruled by Presidents who are as absolute autocrats as the Czar of Russia, and even more so, because they are safe from the intrusion or influence of European criticism.

#### ELEMENTS OF THE SUBLIME.

Prof. C. C. Everett, in Andover Review.

It is thus true that a certain formlessness or disproportion makes the sense of sublimity more easy to be reached. We see this in the play of the mighty forces of nature. We see it in abrupt and jagged precipices, and in the terrible might of the tempest. The same is true in life. It is easier to feel the power that shows itself in destruction than that which shows itself in construction. Men stand more in awe of Julius Cæsar who raged through the earth, conquering every foe that rose against him, than of Augustus, who reared the magnificent structure of the Roman Empire. Only by careful thought and observation, like those which make us feel the stupendous nature of St. Peter's, can we realize that the career of Augustus Cæsar is one of the most sublime that the world has seen. In like manner it is more easy to feel the sublimity of a partial, than of a complete, nature; of sin than of virtue. Byron impresses the superficial imagination as nearer sublimity than Wordsworth, the Satan of Milton as more sublime than his Deity.

The same distinction meets us in literature. In the "Paracelsus" of Browning we have in Paracelsus and Aprile the two halves of an ideal humanity. Paracelsus, who would know and only know, looms vaster than human through this very imperfection. In the same poem we have vast and vague the personification of the human race, as it gradually awakens to full consciousness and strength:—

"O long ago

The brow was twitched, the tremulous lids astir,  
The peaceful mouth disturbed; half uttered speech  
Ruffled the lip, and then the teeth were set,  
The breath drawn sharp, the strong right hand clenched  
stronger,  
As it would pluck a lion by the jaw;  
The glorious creature laughed out even in sleep!  
But when full roused, each giant limb awake,  
Each sinew strung, the great heart pulsing fast,  
He shall start up and stand on his own earth,  
Thence shall his being date,—thus wholly roused,  
What he achieves shall be set down to him."

The rude strength of Michael Angelo produces an effect of sublimity that could hardly be reached by more delicately finished work. Longfellow's poem on "The Lighthouse" affords a striking example of the effect that may be produced by a few strong touches and the omission of all minor details, when the object that is represented is in itself sublime. Especially is this effect seen in the second of the two following lines:—

"The sea-bird wheeling around it, with the din  
Of wings and winds and solitary cries."

We may thus understand the effect of obscurity in heightening the sense of sublimity. In a vast cathedral, where all the details are visible in the light of the morning, the effect of sublimity is much less felt than in the dimness of the closing day, when the arches seem to soar the loftier because their outline shows itself apart from the lighter ornamentation that somewhat lessens their effect. The sea, also, seems sometimes more sublime in the night, when we can only hear the roll of the surf, than it did when it stretched before us in the broad light of day. When its wider expanse is hidden by a mist, and we can see only the line of waves breaking upon the beach, it seems often more sublime than when the sight can follow it to the horizon's edge. The Jungfrau mountain is never so sublime as when its base and its flanks are wrapped with clouds, and the summit alone is seen, looking down upon us almost from the mid-heaven.

#### THE NATIVE ALASKANS AS AMERICAN CITIZENS.

John H. Keatley, in The Atlantic Monthly.

No antagonism yet exists between the natives and white laborers in the same kind of employment, under the same employer. The government has never spent anything for their support, and need never do so, if proper and intelligent interest is taken in educating them in reference to their natural environment and the only industries that are capable of development in Alaska. The topography of the country makes it improbable that Alaska's resources can be developed and made valuable in any other way than by the massing of capital through the agencies of corporations. There will be few opportunities for the exercise of the ordinary mechanical trades. The labor, therefore, of the great mass of the natives will come under the control of those corporate enterprises; and if the Territory is accorded self-government, the natives, greatly outnumbering the whites, will become a perplexing element in every political contingency. They are unlike the negroes of the South. They have never been a servile race; nor have they been at war with the whites for a century, and then brought into subjection after defeat, and placed on reservations. They have none of that resentment which the Indian Bureau finds so difficult to overcome in the case of the other native races of North America. They realize that everything is changing about them, and are anxious to pattern after the whites in better dwellings, more comfortable clothing, and a greater diversity of food, but they fail to realize yet the importance of education. The adults are serious obstacles to the education of the children; and no radical change is possible until attendance at the government schools is compulsory. It is not enough to provide schools and teachers at the public expense, but Congress must go further, and authorize the employment of Indian policemen at every village, to compel the attendance of the children.

Many of the native schools have an enrollment of sixty pupils, with an average daily attendance of ten. This is due to the total lack of means of

enforcing attendance. Until the system is changed, at least two-thirds of the annual appropriation for education in Alaska will be wasted; and the race problem presented in the subject of their education and possible participation in the political affairs of the country is of too serious a character to be thus ignored by those who are now responsible for their future development.

#### SUMMER BATHERS AT HELIGOLAND.

Walter Armstrong, in English Illustrated Magazine.

THE life led by summer visitors to Heligoland is eminently one of routine, one day repeating another, with the exception of a *fête* or two, when a special programme is gone through. The German who comes for his cure rises early, has coffee and rolls in his lodgings, and then sallies out to buy his bathing ticket, which also franks him for the ferry over to Sandy Island. Ticket in hand he makes his way to the pier and there embarks in a boat. These boats are allowed to carry eighteen people under sail and twenty-two when rowed. They have each a crew of six men, and so well built and well managed are they that no serious accident has ever been known to happen to them. The mile of sea is soon negotiated. A landing is effected by means of a sort of jetty on wheels, and then the passengers divide according to sex, the females turning to the left and the males to the right. The bathing takes place from movable machines, very small, very green, and mounted on the largest of wheels. These are run down into the water and dragged up out of it by women, sturdy girls in a loose white costume which is allowed to take its chance with the waves. The machines have large white hoods instead of doors on the side towards the sea. The separation between the sexes is not conducive to any such display of pretty *costumes de bain* as one sees at a French or Belgian watering place, but brilliant colors are so popular that the crowd at a distance looks like a bank of flowers. One curious feature of bathing at Heligoland has now become much less common than it was. The ladies from the more remote parts of Germany used at one time to have a curious prejudice against bathing otherwise than in the costume of their mother Eve! To dress for the bath was looked upon both by themselves and their husbands as a confession of some personal deformity; and in spite of government edicts, they used to decline to give grounds for any such suspicion. Even now the practice has not been finally stamped out.

After the sea-bath comes the sand-bath. The bathers lie down in the silver earth and cover themselves to the chin. There they stay for an hour or even two and then wriggle out in shoals, like plaice, and go off to luncheon at one of the two restaurants, which crown the highest part of the island. The larger of the two is Reimer's, and the favorite lunch—indeed it may be called part of the cure—is a lobster *mayonnaise* with a bottle of Erlanger beer. I have been told that as many as four hundred lobsters will be eaten at Reimer's in a single morning. At one o'clock the steamer arrives with the mail and the day's passengers, and so by that time the Düne is deserted, and the bathers are all back on the little pier to meet their correspondence and to welcome the new comers.

#### DRIFT.

THE great trick of city growth is the absorption of the suburbs. That gives the figures a fine boost. It was Chicago's method of stealing first place from good old Philadelphia,—for whom the upstart ought to have had more respect. (To be sure Philadelphia did it herself away back in "Consolidation" times, thirty-five years ago.) And where will New York put all the rest, if she can take in Brooklyn, Jersey City, and all her surroundings? The Cincinnati *Gazette* has these comments:

"Somebody should write a book on 'The Census as a Great Work of Fiction.' Here are St. Louis and Baltimore trying to size themselves up with Boston as centers of population, and the census returns inside of corporation lines aid them in this absurd performance. But within twelve miles of Boston are twenty-seven towns with a population (including Boston) of 855,000, an increase since 1875 of 253,000. In another five years Boston and its suburbs will have passed the 1,000,000 mark. The largest of Boston's suburbs by the latest returns are Cambridge 69,346, Lynn 55,565, Somerville 38,437, Newton 24,373, Waltham 18,533, Woburn 13,440, Quincy 16,666, Medford 11,105, Everett 11,403, and Hyde Park, 10,279. Another city suffers as much as Boston in this way, and that is Cincinnati. Boston is next to New York in its clearing-house returns. It compared with St. Louis and Baltimore in last week's report as follows: Boston \$96,000,000, St. Louis \$20,000,000, Baltimore \$12,000,000. Go away, children; don't fool with figures until you are better informed."

In the Argentine the population is reckoned at 4,000,000, nine-tenths of which are whites of Caucasian race, descendants of the conquistadores and of subsequent colonists. There are about 3,600,000 natives, 800,000 foreigners, 300,000 cross-breeds or *métis*, and 100,000 Indians. The white population is almost exclusively of Latin origin, the Anglo-Saxon and Slav elements not exceeding 100,000 individuals. The 800,000 foreigners are the result of recent immigration, and include 400,000 Italians, and 150,000 Spaniards. In the modernization of the Argentine,—that is to say, in the great progressive movement of the past twenty years,—England has found the capital and Latin Europe has provided the workers. Latin Europe has sent across the ocean a million human beings. England has sent countless millions of capital for use in banks, railways, land companies, and government loans. Meanwhile the creoles have continued to rule, and the mass of the natives have remained indolent and vegetative as before.—*Theodore Child, in Harper's Weekly.*

The Topeka (Kansas) *Lance* says: "Last year this State raised a crop of corn that exceeded in dimensions every other yield as well as the demand for it. The grain went begging at 10, 11, and 12 cents a bushel, and in many places it was used for fuel; those who could grasp the possibilities of a twelve-months in the future, urged the farmers to store their grain and hold it for 'a rise,' but in nearly every case this was rejected. The railroads were importuned for an emergency rate to get the corn out of the country

at any price that could be gotten, and the trains for the east were loaded to their fullest capacity and the cry was for more cars. And now this year there comes a period of failure, corn being almost completely killed in the western and central parts of the State by hot winds and drouths; already the much despised corn is veritable 'bars of gold,' and what was so eagerly sold for eleven cents a bushel last fall, or as recklessly burned for fuel, is now bought at forty cents to supply immediate needs!"

August 14, 1786, a law was passed by the Georgia Legislature, then in session in Augusta, "to emancipate and set free Austin, a mulatto; also Harry, a negro fellow." There is something in it. Austin, at that time, belonged to the estate of Richard Aycock. During the Revolutionary war he had, contrary to the example of most people in his position, voluntarily enrolled in a colonial regiment, commanded by Colonel Elijah Clarke, had been in several battles, displaying bravery and fortitude, and in one of these engagements had been severely wounded. The State of Georgia emancipated him and allowed him the regular annuity for wounded and disabled soldiers. Elijah Clarke, Zachariah Lamar, and John Talbot were appointed agents for the State to indemnify the estate of Richard Aycock for the setting free of Austin. It was provided that the amount to be paid should not exceed £70. "Harry, a negro fellow," was emancipated for meritorious service during the war.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

President Merrill E. Gates, of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., having declined a call to the Presidency of Oberlin College, was elected on July 30 to the Presidency of Amherst. Dr. Gates is a well known educator, having held various positions of responsibility before he was called to New Brunswick, eight years ago, at the early age of thirty-four. Since his assumption of the Presidency of Rutgers, the number of professorships at the College has been increased from sixteen to twenty-two, the number of students has nearly doubled, the library has been increased from 9,000 to 26,000 volumes, and a new chemical laboratory costing \$45,000 has been built; while a dormitory costing \$75,000, to accommodate a hundred students, will be opened in September. Over \$250,000 has been given to the College during his administration.

A memorial of Dinah Maria Mulock (Mrs. Craik) has been placed in the Abbey of Tewksbury, Eng., that town being the place selected by Mrs. Craik as the home of "John Halifax," and it was the last place visited by her before her death. The memorial is a marble medallion. Above the cornice is placed a group illustrative of Charity; while in the architectural member is a winged laurel wreath, surmounted by an alto-relief, containing the figures of Truth and Purity. A central shield bears a quotation from "John Halifax, Gentleman." A medallion portrait is contained in a circular molding, supported by Corinthian pilasters, on which are borne the maiden and married names of the authoress. The inscription on the frieze runs: "A tribute to work of noble aim and to a gracious life."

Colonel H. C. Parsons, the owner of the Natural Bridge in Virginia, denies the report that he has disposed of that property. "I have not sold the bridge or the original tract," he says. "One thousand acres on the east side of Cedar Creek have been sold to a Boston syndicate, and they have also an option on 1,000 acres on the west side of the creek. The sale covers all the noted buildings, the stores, livery stables, stage line, etc. The bridge and its approaches with the original tract, granted by George II. to his well-beloved and loyal subject, Thomas Jefferson, in 1774, are placed in trust for 100 years for the benefit of my family. The strictest reservations are made that my purposes and intentions, regarding the maintenance of a natural park, shall be carried out."

There will be at least two republicans in the constitutional convention of Mississippi, both elected from Bolivar county. One is a white man, of the unusual name of Melcyoir; the other, Isah T. Montgomery, is a negro, formerly a slave of the late Mr. Jefferson Davis, described as a man of great intelligence and highly respected. A paper prepared by him on the needs of the Mississippi was read recently before the House's committee on rivers and harbors. He will be the only man of his color—the color of a majority of the citizens of Mississippi—in the convention.—*Hartford Courant.*

"In any large gathering of German-Americans," remarks the Cleveland *Leader*, "an observing person cannot fail to be struck by the wide divergence seen on every hand from the traditional German type, with its flaxen hair, blue eyes, and fair complexion. Whether on account of the climate, or more largely indoors life, or intermarriage with darker races, or all of these causes combined, the proportion of dark-haired and dark-eyed Germans in the United States is very large and appears to be increasing steadily."

Those Republican newspapers which are trying to convince the voters of Pennsylvania that the salvation of the Tariff and the prosperity of the United States depends upon the vindication of Quay and Delamater, ought to be taken in for repairs. The voters of Pennsylvania are not ignorant peasants.—*Kennett Advance.*

Havana despatches state that the high price ruling there for American silver coin, 80 to 90c. per dollar, chiefly for export to the United States, has caused a monetary crisis in many cities, and unless the government gives a higher valuation to foreign coins, currency will become so scarce as to seriously embarrass trade.

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RECEIVE FOR SAFE KEEPING, UNDER GUARANTEE, VALUABLES of every description, such as Coupon, Registered and other Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Deeds, Mortgages, Coin, Plate, Jewelry, etc., etc.

RECEIPT FOR AND SAFELY KEEP WILLS without charge.

For further information, call at the office or send for a circular.

RICHARD Y. COOK, President.  
GEO. H. EARLE, Jr., Vice-President.  
HARRY J. DELANY, Treasurer.  
JOHN JAY GILROY, Secretary.  
RICHARD C. WINSHIP, Trust Officer.

## DIRECTORS.

Thomas Cochran, Alfred Fitler,  
Edward C. Knight, J. Dickinson Sergeant,  
Thomas MacKellar, Aaron Fries,  
J. J. Stadiger, Charles A. Sparks,  
Clayton French, Joseph Moore, Jr.,  
W. Retch Wister, Richard Y. Cook,  
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HAVERFORD COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.  
Re-opens Sept. 24th, 1890. Boys thoroughly prepared for the best colleges and technical schools. Ample grounds; large gymnasium; healthful country location. A few pupils taken as boarders into the families of the Head Masters and teachers, for special care and instruction. For circulars address,  
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## FOR DRY GOODS

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One of the largest buildings in the city, and the Largest Establishment in America devoted exclusively to

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The stock includes Silks, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Millinery, Hosiery and Underwear, Gloves, House-furnishing Goods, Carpets, Ready-made Dresses and Wraps, and everything that may be needed either for dress or house-furnishing purposes. It is believed that unusual inducement are offered, as the stock is among the largest to be found in the American market and the prices are guaranteed to be uniformly as low as elsewhere on similar qualities of Goods.

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AMOS HILLBORN &amp; CO.,

—IMPORTERS OF—

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BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP

Furniture, Bedding, Feathers,  
Mattresses, Springs, etc., etc.NO. 1027 MARKET STREET,  
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WM. SELLERS &amp; CO., INCORPORATED.

Engineers and Manufacturers of  
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PHILADELPHIA.

## INSURANCE AND TRUST CO.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

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Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit  
Company of Philadelphia,

IN ITS

MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,  
323-331 CHESTNUT STREET.

Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. SURPLUS, \$2,000,000.

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every description, including BONDS and STOCKS. PLATE, JEWELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING on SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates.

VAULT DOORS GUARDED BY THE YALE AND HALL TIME LOCKS.

The Company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$5 to \$200, according to size. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moderate charge.

The Company acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXECUTES TRUSTS of every description from the COURTS, CORPORATIONS and INDIVIDUALS, and ACTS AS AGENT FOR THE REGISTRATION AND TRANSFER OF LOANS AND STOCKS OF CORPORATIONS, and in the Payment of Coupons or Registered Interest or Dividends. It furnishes LETTERS OF CREDIT Available for Traveling Purposes in all parts of Europe.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company. As additional security, the Company has a special trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its trust obligations.

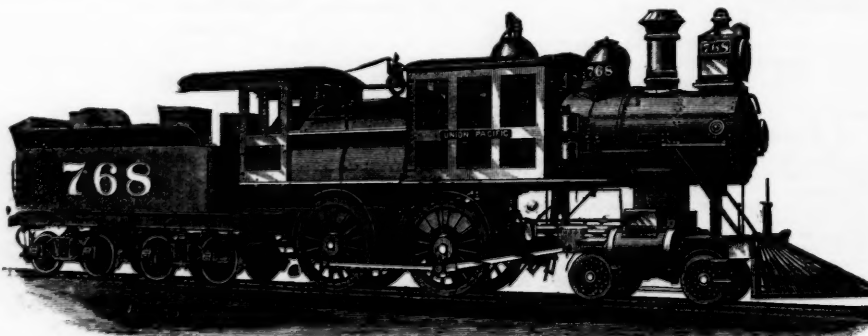
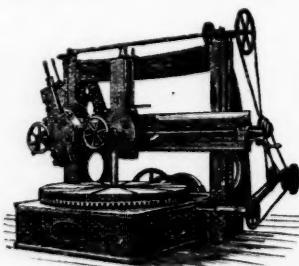
WILLS RECEIPTED FOR and safely kept without charge.

Building and vaults lighted by Edison Electric Light.

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JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President, and in charge of the Trust Department.  
ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.  
CHAS. ATHERTON, Assistant Treasurer.  
R. L. WRIGHT, JR., Assistant Secretary.  
G. S. CLARK, Safe Superintendent.

## DIRECTORS:

Stephen A. Caldwell, John B. Gest,  
Edward W. Clark, Edward T. Steel,  
George F. Tyler, Thomas Drake,  
Henry C. Gibson, Thomas McKean,  
William H. Merrick, C. A. Griscom,  
John C. Bullitt.



## INSURANCE AND TRUST CO.

The Provident  
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY  
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 409 CHESTNUT STREET.

Incorporated 3d month, 22d, 1855. Charter perpetual.

Capital, \$1,000,000. Assets, \$24,253,625.08.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed, and is empowered by law to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, &c., for the faithful performance of which its capital and surplus fund furnish ample security.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART FROM the assets of the Company.

The incomes of parties residing abroad carefully collected and duly remitted.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.

T. WISTAR BROWN, Vice-President.

ASA S. WING, Vice-President and Actuary.

JOSEPH ASHBROOK, Manager of Insurance Dep't.

J. ROBERTS FOULKE, Trust Officer

## DIRECTORS:

Sam'l R. Shipley, Israel Morris,  
T. Wistar Brown, Chas. Hartshorne,  
Richard Cadbury, Wm. Gummere,  
Henry Haines, Frederic Collins,  
Richard Wood, Philip C. Garrett,  
William Hacker, Justus C. Strawbridge,  
William Longstreth, James V. Watson,  
Asa S. Wing.

INCORPORATED 1836. CHARTER PERPETUAL

## THE GIRARD

LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST  
CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

N. E. Cor. BROAD AND CHESTNUT STS.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000 SURPLUS, \$2,000,000.

ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE OR RECEIVER, AND RECEIVES DEPOSITS ON INTEREST, AND INSURES LIVES AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

President, Effingham B. Morris.

Vice-President, Henry Tatnall.

Treasurer, William N. Ely.

Assistant Treasurer, J. Andrew Harris, Jr.

Real Estate Officer, Nathaniel B. Crenshaw.

Solicitor, George Tucker Bispham.

Effingham B. Morris, William H. Jenks,  
George Taber, George Tucker Bispham,  
H. H. Burroughs, William H. Gaw,  
John A. Brown, Jr., Samuel B. Brown,  
William Massey, Francis I. Gowen,  
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